密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S CHINA NATIONAL REVIEW

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The Financial Budget of the Chinese Government

By Hollington K. Tong

When the New Shanghai Censor Gets into Action

China-American Trade and Relations Endangered by Cable Situation

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Vol. IX No. 4

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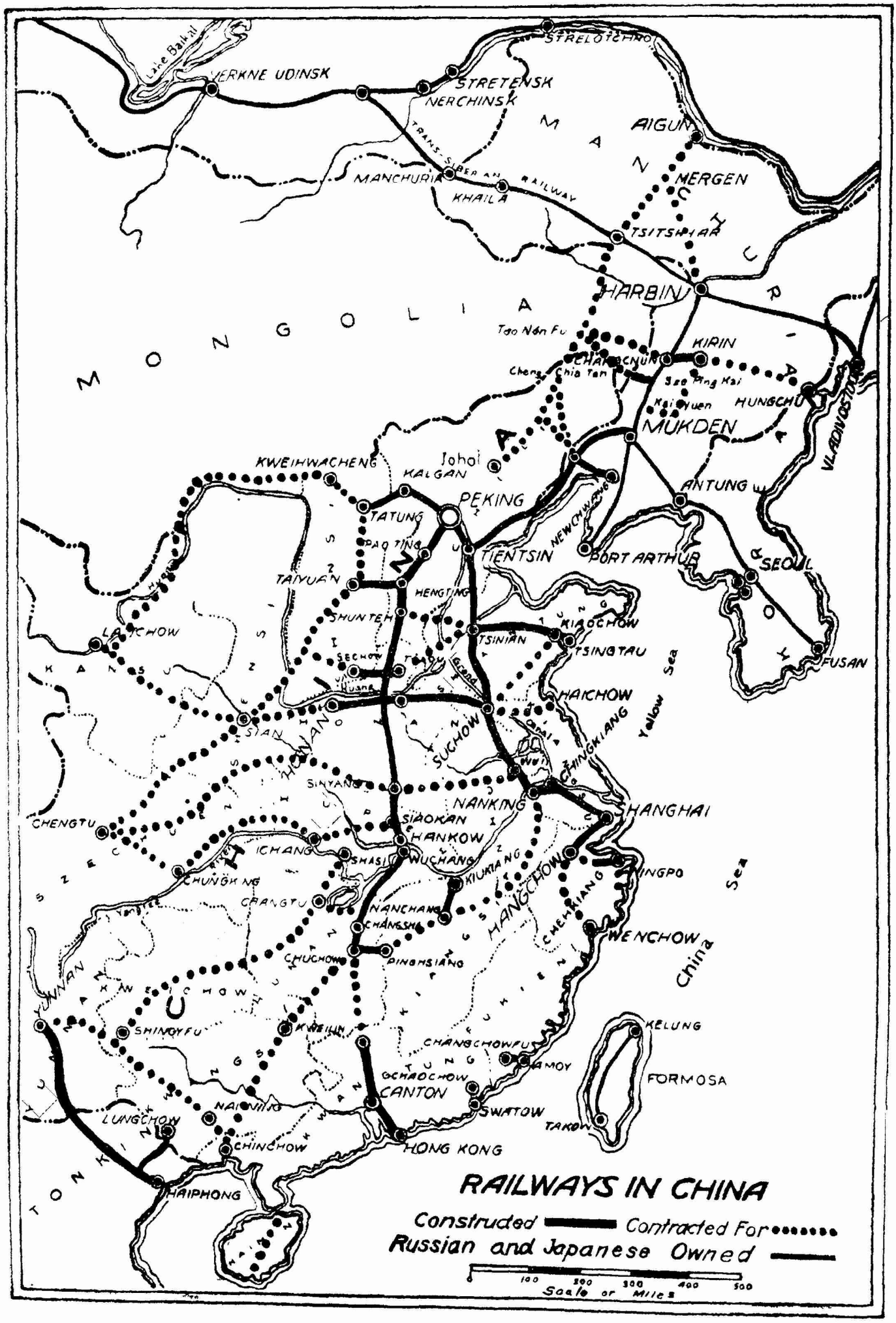
Railway Projects in Southwest China

(By Paul P. Whitham, in Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Circular of the Far Eastern Division.)

(*Concluded from issue of June 21*)

IN case the financial interests associated in the investment of funds in Southwest China railway projects were also allied with subsidiary trading and development projects, their opportunity for indirect returns through trade should be greatly enhanced by the position they would gain as a result of the major investment. The hinterland described, except the Canton district, has been passed over by foreign enterprise to a greater extent than any other section of China. Primarily this was due to more promising prospects elsewhere, which effectively diverted the tide of investment from the Southwest, leaving it more nearly a virgin field.

The Chinese evidence a preference for American assistance in aid of the development of their country. This preference is based on the feeling that the Americans, actuated by a broad enlightened self-interest, would work for the best interests of the Chinese themselves. Americans interesting themselves in China development should bear this in mind and do nothing to betray the confidence placed in them. While some Chinese business methods are clearly in need of reform, there are very good reasons for many of their practices. An organization sent to China to investigate projects of the character presented is doomed to disappointment if its personnel expects to do things as they are done in America. On the other hand, if the members approach the investigation in an open adaptable frame of mind, and above all with tact and patience, coupled with tenacity of purpose, they will succeed in arriving at a fair appraisement of the situation and its possibilities.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MILLARD'S CHINA NATIONAL REVIEW

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, OR TO J. L. HUTCHISON, REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA AT ROOM 529, 17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

CERTAIN moves are now being made in the Chinese political game that have great significance for the future. The first important development is a serious consideration of a "right-about-face" on the part of the Chinese militarists on the Japanese question. After feeding at the hands of the Japanese militarists for four years, there is a serious reform movement in progress among the Chinese militarists. Emissaries from the military camp in the North have during the last few weeks held serious interviews with the liberal leaders of South China in an effort to find a basis for compromise. At the same time private negotiations have been going on between the military leaders of the North and the military leaders in the South. The recent demonstration of Chinese students—which was carefully assisted from behind by master minds—constituted a direct message from the Chinese people to the heart of Chinese militarism and that heart has not been beating regularly since the receipt of that message. The Chinese militarists in both Northern and Southern camps are not now sure of their soldiers, and the close of the war with an Allied victory and Allied peace terms has caused them to lose faith in the military prowess of Japan. Furthermore, Japan is in a poor position to supply any more money. The big business balance built up by Japan during the war has been melting rapidly in Europe, South America and also in the United States. Only the Japanese business in China remained profitable, but the Chinese boycott following the receipt of the news of the Tsingtao decision is playing the very havoc with Japan's trade in China. The reorganized banking consortium which is to handle the financing of China will not be a Japanese-controlled consortium. Neither will it be a Japanese-American financial scheme for

the control of China, Japan's propaganda in America to this end notwithstanding. The new consortium will be an American-British-French-Japanese and (later) Belgian financial group and it is unnecessary here to say who will supply more of the money or who will exert the preponderating influence.

WHILE these negotiations are going on in China to find a basis for compromise among China's conflicting elements, the Chinese leaders are also paving the way for breaking the news to Japan about the new policy toward that country. As noted elsewhere in this issue of the REVIEW, the boycott of Japanese merchandise *is effective*. When the Chinese go to the extent of boycotting well-known American products, just because those products are sold in China through the agency of the Japanese, we must assume that the Chinese mean business. The Chinese started out with six-months' boycott in mind. Now they are placing the period at three years, knowing full well that three years will not be necessary to bring Japan to its senses. The Japanese are consoling themselves with the thought that the boycott is "uneconomic;" that it will soon die out; that the trade relations of the two countries are too closely interwoven to be broken. Germany also tried to hypnotize herself with this belief, but she discovered otherwise. Smaller Japanese business houses in many parts of China are already closing their doors, and the larger Japanese houses are becoming agitated. A glance at the messages the Japanese merchants in China are sending to their home offices in Japan and also to their home government in Tokio would make gratifying reading at this time. Japanese merchants in China have always applauded Japanese military aggressions in China because it has paid good dividends. Now when it is becoming unprofitable, the song is in another key. The Japanese government is now "up a tree," to use a picturesque term. They obtained from the peace conference in Paris just what they desired in China, and now "they don't know what to do with what they got." Japanese merchants are clamoring for an announcement of the terms for returning Tsingtao and former German interests in Shantung province to China and the Japanese government is afraid to announce the conditions that it had planned to announce, for the simple reason that the Chinese and also the Allied governments know beforehand just how empty and false those terms are.

IF the present condition in China continues, it is bound to force some significant changes in Japan. There is serious unrest in Japan. A bare mention of Bolshevism is said to be almost sufficient to cause a stroke of appoplexy with most of the business, political and military leaders of Japan. In spite of the fact that Japan's military aggressions in China have been popular and profitable, the benefits have not percolated very far down into the ranks of the lower classes. During the war Japan loaned several hundred millions of dollars to the Chinese militarists and through these loans is said to control at least twenty-five divisions of Chinese troops, whose loyalty to their paymaster is now said to be questionable. In return for this, China has pledged to the Japanese many national resources, in fact all of the loans were "marked" for industrial purposes. Now the European War is over and more money is needed to develop these "resources," but the Allied governments have decided that future loans must come through the consortium, and all future development enterprises must be in the open, and no nation may individually make loans to China. After the consortium gets into action in China a very close watch will be kept upon the actions of the Japanese—or any other buccaneering people. Japan has been preaching the doctrine of Japanese-Chinese cooperation against the rest of the world, but outside of the circles influenced by Japanese money the doctrine has fallen on deaf ears for the simple reason that the Chinese consider themselves superior to the Japanese and will never accept Japanese leadership unless it is forced as was done in Korea. And added to it all, Korea, which constitutes the bridge between Japan and the Chinese mainland, is very unsteady and cannot be depended upon. Korean agitation in America has weakened Japan's case immeasurably and Japan will be forced to grant the Korean people some measure of self-government and when it starts there will be no end to what the Koreans will demand.

THIS discussion of underlying currents and cross-currents will serve to show just how complicated the present situation is and also show how easily a solution may be arrived at. Japan's present anger at America and especially at Americans in China is due to the fact that the Americans have been more active than others in letting the "light" into China. Japan has carefully prevented the publication of President Wilson's addresses in Japan, but she could not prevent the distribution of thousands of them in China. Japan prevented the publication of a correct version of the Armistice terms for her own people to read, but every Chinese of intelligence has read them. Japan has absolutely prevented all but the barest mention of the Korean trouble in her own press, but every Chinese knows about it and fears the same fate if China should follow Korea. Japan has studiously antagonized several thousand foreign missionaries in China and Korea and all of these people are writing back to their home friends

and influential connections in America and England and there is no end to the mischief wrought. If there is to be a combination of China and Japan in the Orient, the present tendencies would seem to indicate that the people of China will have considerable to say regarding the terms. And thus we come to Dr. Sun Yat-sen's communication to the Japanese people which was telegraphed on Monday, June 16, from Shanghai to the *Osaka* and *Tokio Asahi*:

"I WILL answer frankly the questions put to me by your representative as to the underlying cause of China's deep animosity against Japan, and as to the way by which more harmonious relations between these two countries could be brought about.

"In the past I exerted myself to bring about a better understanding and closer friendship between our two countries, but my efforts have met with utter failure owing to the actions of the Japanese government in abetting the traitorous Chinese officials to further their selfish ends and in thwarting the efforts of the People's Party. The members of the Mingtang or the People's Party are comparable to your reformers of the Meiji Period. Through the efforts of your own reformers Japan from a small and weak country has become a strong and prosperous nation in the East. Our reformers desiring to emulate the achievements of the Meiji statesmen in the reconstruction of China, I did my best to effect a more intimate friendship between our countries.

"But the militarists of Japan in the pursuit of their aggrandising imperialistic policy entirely disregarded the humanitarian aims and principles of their own reformers and considered China as being in the path of least resistance for the expansion of their territorial ambitions. With the adoption of such an attitude harmony between our two countries is unimaginable. Your apologists declare that you cannot understand why China should single out Japan for her bitter hatred when Japan is not the only Power that adopts such an aggressive policy towards China. What difference exists between this line of reasoning and the injured query of the younger brother who after leaguing himself with robbers to plunder his elder brother's property inquires of the elder brother: 'Wherefore should you hate me more than you do the other robbers for we are of the same blood and flesh?' When Japan, like the unnatural brother, preaches about racial affinity and closer relations the limit of China's endurance is reached. When Japan captured Tsingtao after her declaration of war with Germany she solemnly declared to the world that she would return Tsingtao to China—the rightful owner. But as soon as China joined the Entente Powers, Japan secretly made a pact with the latter Powers by which she was recognised as the successor of the German rights in Shantung. As Japan was also instrumental in China's step of throwing in her lot with the Allies it seemed apparent that she made this move solely in order that she might enjoy the profits of China's labor. What sort of transaction does this appear in the eyes of the Chinese? To make China work while Japan sits by and enjoys the wages of China?

"Such an act is known in the expressive Canton colloquialism as '*Mai chu tsat*' or selling poached pigs. This term originated at the time when the countries of Peru, Chile and Cuba lacked pioneer laborers to open their wilderness. The foreign capitalists, learning of the cheap and industrious laborers of China and desiring to take advantage of this fact, sent out agents to obtain Chinese coolies for them. At that time China was still a secluded country and forbade her laborers to be 'exported.' Thus the foreign agents could obtain them only through the port of Macao, which was rented to the Portuguese as a trading station. From this port many hundred thousands of Chinese coolies were 'exported' yearly to those countries, beguiled by promises of an El Dorado.

"These poor coolies were treated worse than the beasts of the field, and not only had they to perform hard labor but they had to endure such cruelties and barbarities as flogging and killing by the overseers with impunity. This trafficking of Chinese coolies was worse than any form of slavery known to the Chinese. Slavery was too mild a term for it so our forefathers called

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the victims of this trade the *'chu tsai'* or suckling pigs. The *'chu tsai'* is worse off in position than the slave for if the slave is laborious and obedient he has hope of good treatment and the compassion of his master but for the *'chu tsai'* there glimmers no such hope.

"However in those dark days of labor exploitation the *'chu tsai'* trader would not be willing to sell his own slaves to become laborers abroad but he kidnapped those for whom he had no sympathy whatever. In the eyes of the Chinese this is characteristic of Japan also, for Japan has more consideration for Korea and Formosa than for China, for whom she holds out no single vestige of pity except to gain and reap whatever profits she could get of China. And for such treatment Japan expects China not to resent it!

"If what has befallen China in this recent war be taken as a precedent then whenever a war occurs in the future Japan could force us to join in while she herself watches by and enjoys the fruits thereof. This is simply treating China as her 'poached pig.' The Macao 'pig poachers' only sold their 'pigs' and pocketed the money from the foreign buyers. Japan by ordering China to join the Entente received the three groups of islands in the Pacific. But not contented with this reward Japan snatched away from us Shantung, the most precious and sacred of the eighteen provinces. This may be compared to the action of a pig poacher who after selling the pig and pocketing the money, sneakily cut off for himself a huge slice of flesh from off the live animal. Is it to be wondered that bitter indeed are China's feelings towards Japan? Japanese apologists base Japan's claim on Tsingtao as by right of conquest. If so why did not Japan openly and fearlessly demand from the Entente Powers the rights to Shantung when her army took Tsingtao, instead of underhandedly and secretly concluding a treaty with the latter when China joined the war, by which Shantung is given to Japan as compensation for countenancing China's participation in the war with the Allies?

"China is not yet at least a colony of Japan but the Japanese government has virtually exercised the power of veto over China's movements and thus gained rewards from the Entente Powers. Is this not the act of selling China as her *'chu tsai'*?'

"The conflict of two distinct ideas brought about the European War, the idea of world domination and the idea of self-determination of peoples. The British and American troops recaptured from Germany innumerable famous cities and historic towns in Europe which aggregated a hundred times larger than Tsingtao and their sacrifices and sufferings were a million times greater than that of the Japanese, yet every inch of these lands was restored by them to the

rightful owners. If Japan entered the European War on the side of the nations opposed to conquests how could she demand the succession of German aggrandisement in China?

"Some have said that since China has not achieved much for the Allied cause she should not covet Japan's laurels. It is true that China could not claim the laurels and glory in the Allied victory but be it noted that although the Poles and Czechs accomplished very little in the war yet their territories that were conquered by Austria and Germany over a hundred years ago were returned to them. Denmark remained throughout the war a neutral country. She had not lifted a hand to support the Allies, nevertheless, her territories that were captured by Germany sixty years ago were restored to her. Is it not therefore reasonable and just for China to expect the unconditional restoration of Tsingtao?

"While the Japanese are constantly advocating closer relationships between China and Japan on account of racial affinity and common literature, their treatment of China is far inferior to the treatment accorded her by the Americans and the Europeans. How could you then expect the Chinese not to unite as a man to resist you and to adopt the policy of making friends with those afar and fight those near by and, if necessary, to drag you down to a common ruin.

"Thus the succession to German rights in Shantung is a prelude to the succession of Germany's downfall. If you mean what you profess and are sincere in desiring the friendship of the Chinese people you should force your government to repent and abandon for all time the policy of making China the victim of your territorial expansion. Unless that is done there will be no peace in the Far East."

A REPORT is now being circulated to the effect that the attitude of the British government toward China has been changed in favor of the Southern government at Canton. Attempts to confirm the report have not been altogether successful. The British officials in China would naturally decline to comment upon it. Nevertheless, the approval by the British legation of the proposal to give a portion of the surplus customs revenue to the South and the reported willingness of the Hongkong government to consider the claim of the South for the return of three Southern ships now interned in British waters in exchange for the Northern gunboat, which had also been interned in the Hongkong harbor and which was recently stolen and taken to Canton by its crew, are held in Chinese official quarters as a clear indication of the adoption by the British government of a new policy in dealing with Chinese affairs. The matter concerning the exchange of ships is worrying the North. The three ships belonging to the South were interned when they went to Hongkong for coaling a few months ago. One of them was loaded with arms and ammunition, and its detention in Hongkong harbor prevented the Southern authorities from getting the much-needed sinews of war. Shortly afterwards a Northern gunboat called the *Kuangli* fled to Hongkong harbor when it was hotly chased by the Southern navy. There it was also detained on the ground that Great Britain did not desire to be partial either to the South or to the North. The crew of the interned gunboat was later bribed by the Southern government and took it to Canton. The Hongkong government made a strong protest, and the Southern government expressed its willingness to return the gunboat if it could get back its own ships. The favorable attitude of the Hongkong government towards this proposal is taken as the inauguration of a new policy by the British authorities which will be advantageous to the South. If the report be true there is nothing suprising in it. The diplomatic officials in Peking representing many Western nations are all very much disappointed over the general situation in China. The everlasting struggle for power is still going on in the Capital. The Chinese officials appear to be unaware of the coming political storm which may break forth at any moment. Every one of them aspires for the premiership, although none of them is qualified for the position. All of them

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are still placing their personal interests above those of the public, and are making hay while the sun shines. There is no cause for wonder that the British government should have turned its attention to the South and looks to it for the salvation of China. Unfortunately, the South is not free from the corruption of greedy officials, and is just as helpless as the North. The hope is however expressed by the Chinese that the British government or any other foreign government will support the Chinese people in their attempt to introduce a better form of government and in their struggle with the militarists, if it truly has the welfare of China in its mind.

SEVERAL thousand students of all ages, Chinese young men and women, suddenly quit their school work and for a period of about four weeks carried on an active propaganda against Japan and also against certain Chinese government officials whom the students considered as "traitorous to China and pro-Japanese." These students have now returned to their school work or have disbanded for the summer vacation. Just what did they accomplish?

1—They forced the resignations from the Chinese cabinet of the three worst offenders who "have been bartering China's birthright away to the militarists of Japan."

2—They have started a strong boycott against the consumption of Japanese merchandise in China and the boycott is effective in that Japan's trade in China has already been cut down from one-third to one-half its total before the boycott.

3—They have brought a new element into the political situation of China that will have to be considered in the future—especially if the movement develops into a new national political party as many believe and hope.

4—They have to a very small degree stimulated among the Chinese merchants a desire to promote the industrial development of China.

5—They have severely frightened the old-fashioned conservative official and military class in China and also in Japan and regardless of the future, this demonstration of public opinion in this country, that has never known public opinion before, will serve as a check upon the actions of officials of the future.

6—The student demonstrations have brought out the fact that there is a class of foreign business men and officials in important positions in China who are just as conservative and reactionary as the Chinese and Japanese officials and militarists, and before much progress can be achieved they will have to be uprooted along with the rest of the predatory tribe.

7—The Chinese students since they were acting with the knowledge and consent of their parents and teachers give a strong indication of the present feeling of China toward Japan and other foreign countries having predatory designs against China.

8—The students were able in a few weeks to throw China into an uproar and force the resignation of practically all government officials. Their power is thus established and will always be ready for action in the future.

9—The student demonstration in reality was an appeal for free speech and a free press in China—similar to conditions in other free countries. Persons who would oppose these natural democratic tendencies place themselves in the same class with the Germans and other adherents of the "rule by might policy."

10—The student demonstrations, which were caused by the cession of Tsingtao and former German rights in Shantung province to Japan instead of returning China's own territory to China, has shown the people of China the real weakness of this country. If this causes a real reunion of China's conflicting political elements and causes a serious attention to be made to correcting the weaknesses of China, much final good will be accomplished.

THE views of the American financial group with reference to the common policy of the International Banking Consortium appear to have prevailed, as is indicated in the latest telegraphic advice from America. The organization of the consortium based upon these views has now been completed, and the American government has approved of the general policy of the international financial syndicate. It is understood that the Chinese government has been officially informed of the formation of the consortium. As soon as China is united, negotiations for a second reorganization loan will commence. Seven principal points in connection with the policy of the consortium are now occupying the serious consideration of the Chinese government. It is only natural that some Chinese officials are not in full accord with them, and are planning to oppose them in no unqualified manner. These points as summarized in a cable from Washington to Peking are thus:

1. The general principles for the organization of the International Banking Consortium as laid down in a declaration of the American State Department have been followed in the organization of the consortium. (Presumably this refers to the preservation of Chinese sovereignty, etc.)

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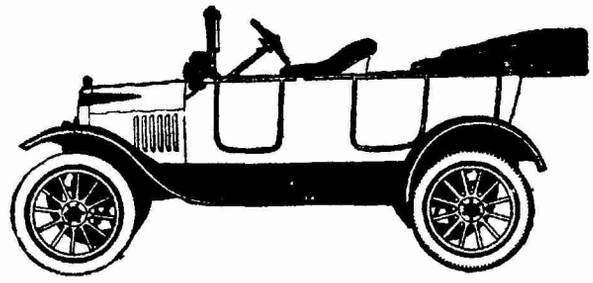

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All candidates for admission, except graduates of the Premedical School, must pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects required for admission.

Curriculum: During the year 1919-20, only the subjects included in the first year of the medical course will be offered.

Graduate Courses and Research: Special courses in anatomy, physiology, and physiological chemistry will be offered during the year 1919-20 to graduates in medicine or other qualified persons. Visitors who desire to investigate special problems may be granted the use of the laboratories at the discretion of the Director.

THE PREMEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: Admission is by entrance examination only. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved middle school or its equivalent and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

Curriculum: The Premedical School offers a three year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, physics, Chinese, English, French, and German. Students who complete satisfactorily the work of the Premedical School are admitted to the Medical School without further examinations.

Advanced Standing: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

Calendar: The first semester opens September 23rd, 1919, and closes January 30th, 1920; the second semester opens February 3rd, and closes June 16th, 1920.

EXAMINATIONS

Examinations for admission to the first year of the Medical School and for admission to the Premedical School will be held at Peking and at Shanghai on June 9th to 13th and August 25th, to 29th, 1919. In case the number of applicants warrants it, examinations will be held at other centers.

Applications for admission and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean,
Peking Union Medical College,
Peking, China.

loans and privileges shall be turned over to the new consortium. Steps should be taken to persuade financiers who are not members of the consortium to turn over all the contracts and privileges which they have secured.

3. Upon the formation and recognition by the Powers of a Russian government, America, England, France and Japan shall consider the question of Russia's joining the consortium.

4. The Belgian financial group may be allowed to join the consortium upon its official formation.

5. The financiers of these four nations shall form themselves into their own groups. Each group shall not represent the interests of any other group.

6. A scheme for the industrial and railway developments should have a national basis. The different financial groups shall instruct their respective representatives and engineers to draw up such a scheme preparatory to its being carried out.

7. The Japanese financial group shall be allowed to share proportionally in the loan for the construction of the Hukuang Railway.

Recent cables from Europe give the information that the newly formed banking consortium has declined to consider the proposal of the Chinese financial group to join it on the ground that the banking consortium is international in its character and has no desire to associate with Chinese bankers, and that if the Chinese bankers desire to finance their own government, they should do so themselves. The authenticity of this latter report has not been confirmed.

BY two mandates issued on May 31 and June 18 the civil service examination system in China was revived. There is however no indication that the Chinese government will really be able to make use of competent and educated men obtained through competitive examinations. In the past the civil service examinations were a farce and a complete failure. Several such examinations of the returned students from Western countries were, for instance, held by the government, and those who passed were disappointed when they were informed that they were to receive $60 a month from the ministries to which they had been assigned by a Cabinet order, and furthermore that they were not expected to do any work for the government. Unless powerful official influence is exerted there is no promotion and the returned student will continue receiving $60 a month until his hair turns gray. This is the consensus of opinion of returned students who have taken the so-called official examinations. Undoubtedly the President, an experienced official, is well acquainted with this make-believe civil service examination. That is why he concluded his second mandate by saying: "Let it be done honestly." Unquestionably, the present practice of securing men for the government service in a haphazard way is most undesirable. Those who desire to join the government service must resort to favoritism and official influence. Their own worthiness counts for little or nothing. No matter how well edu-

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cated and competent an applicant for an official position may be, there will be no chance for his employment if he has no official friend or relative to help him. Those who have already joined the government service cannot expect any promotion, though they work conscientiously, if they are friendless and do not know how to pull the official wires. In order to remedy this evil it is presumed that the second mandate referred to was issued. Part of the mandate said:

In the days of yore the procedure of examining the work of the officials was expressly laid down in the state papers. On account of the unsettled condition in the country, nothing has been attempted by the government to improve the existing administration during the recent years. As a result unworthy and incompetent men have been able to hold posts in the government service, while the diligent and capable are left in obscurity. This is, indeed, not the way for the government to encourage its servants and improve the civil administration. It is hereby ordered that from the present year, examinations of the work of the officials from the appointed grade upward in the civil service should be held by the chief officials concerned both in the Capital and in the provinces at the end of each year. After the examination a report should be rendered to the government so as to enable the latter to reward the worthy and punish the incompetent. As to the officials of the Recommendation grade their examination and the procedure of rewards and punishment should be carried out by the chief officials under whom they serve at the end of each year.

In accordance with the presidential instruction, the Law Codification Bureau is now engaged in drawing up a series of regulations for civil service examinations, which will in due course of time become another scrap of paper if the government does not make supreme efforts to carry them out. The ancient literary examination system was modified in 1903 and abolished two years later. It was considered by all foreign experts to be the best system. From 1905 to 1911 there was a system of re-examination for returned students from abroad by which they could obtain what was an equivalent to the degrees they received in Western universities. From 1911 to 1915 examinations for entrance to various official organs were held, but they were of the make-believe nature. Recently even these make-believe examinations were given up.

The Budget of the Chinese Government

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THE budget for the next fiscal year, which begins on July 1, 1919, and terminates at the end of June, 1920, is now being studied by an examination committee of the House of Representatives at Peking. The total ordinary, extraordinary and special expenditure of the Chinese government as therein provided is $647,691,787, over forty per cent of which is for military purposes. The percentage distribution of the remaining expenditure has been calculated as follows:

33 per cent for loan obligations.
8 „ for expenses of the maritime and native customs, salt service and reserves.
8 „ for disbursements by the Ministry of the Interior for protection of the people.
4 „ for various government organs, pensions to the Manchu Imperial Household and expenses of parliament.
1 „ each for the Ministries of Navy, Justice, Education and Foreign Affairs.

Less than 1 per cent each for the Ministry of Communications and the Board of Tibetan and Mongolian Affairs exclusive of the actual running expenses of the railways and postal and telegraph services.

The budget shows that there is an increase of $176,191,787 in the expenditure of the next fiscal year over that for 1916 and that the total income has been put down at $407,400,708, which is less than the estimated receipts for 1916 by $64,699,292. This big deficit will be met by loans of $240,291,079. The unusual

way of balancing the budget's receipts and expenditure by means of loans has called forth criticism from many members of the House of Representatives to which the budget was submitted on June 12.

It is pointed out in parliamentary circles that it is practically impossible for either House to approve of the budget as it is, without knowing whether the proposed loans to make up the deficit of nearly one-third of the total estimated expenditure can be floated and upon what terms they are to be floated. Parliamentary objection is rather serious, but the financial authorities point out the difficulty which has confronted them in the preparation of the budget. What else could the Ministry of Finance do under the present condition, they asked, required as it was by parliament to submit a budget, whilst it was unable to secure reliable financial information from the provinces and it was uncertain whether order would soon evolve out of chaos and when?

One of the special features of the budget history of China is the steady increase of her national and provincial expenditure during the last few years. It may still be remembered that the estimated annual receipts and expenditure for 1906 were each about $200,000,000. In 1909 when Hsuan Tung became Emperor, the total expenditure was raised to $356,360,000, with the corresponding increase of the annual income to $350,800,000. Among the estimated receipts, according to the statement of Chu Chi-chien, chief of the Northern delegation to the Shanghai peace conference, appeared the following items: Land tax $79,000,000; salt tax $71,300,000; customs duties $67,100,000; *likin* duties $36,500,000; direct and miscellaneous taxes $32,600,000; direct and miscellaneous additional taxes, income of government investments and other sources of national revenue, $64,300,000. The actual collection of various taxes, of course, fell by far below the estimate.

The total receipts in the budget of the second year of the Republic (1913) were estimated at $557,000,000, but the total expenditure was calculated to be $642,200,000. There was a deficit of $85,200,000. One explanation for this huge expenditure was the repayment, out of the proceeds of the first reorganization loan, of many national loans amounting to $300,700,000; other explanations being the disbandment of troops upon the cessation of military operations and the reform of civil administration following the establishment of the Republic.

At the close of 1913 political conditions became normal and measures, taken to retrench expenditures as well as to develop new sources of revenue, carried out under the guidance of Hsiung Hsi-ling, then Prime Minister, proved successful. The estimated receipts for 1914 or for the third fiscal year of the Republic were $382,500,000 and the estimated expenditure was $357,000,000, which was less than the expenditure for the preceding year by $285,200,000. There was a credit balance of nearly $30,000,000, which had never appeared before in any previous budget. This was a healthy sign indicative of the great prosperity of the nation and the effective centralization of the government.

There was was no budget for the fourth fiscal year of the Republic on account of the non-existence of a parliament to approve of it. The total estimated receipts in the budget for the fifth fiscal year, namely between July 1, 1916, and June 30, 1917, were $472,100,000 whilst the estimated expenditure was $471,500,000. The total receipts slightly exceeded the total expenditure. Owing to political disturbances, the receipts for that year were approximately $80,000,000 below the estimate. As a matter of fact, when the budget was approved by parliament, the period for which it was made had already passed, and it therefore became useless. No attempt was made by the government in the sixth and seventh fiscal years to give to the country even a paper budget because of civil trouble.

The present budget is officially called the Fifth Year Budget of the Republic of China. Owing to the limited time allowed for its compilation, it was not accurate as desired, admitted the financial authorities. There was not enough time for the different official organs to send in their administrative expenditure, and in consequence the Ministry of Finance was obliged to figure out the administrative expenditure itself by consultation with the offices concerned. The

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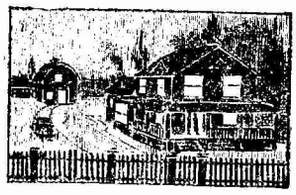

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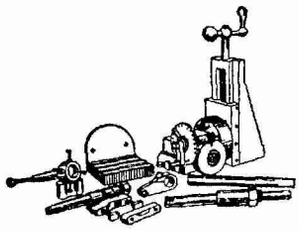

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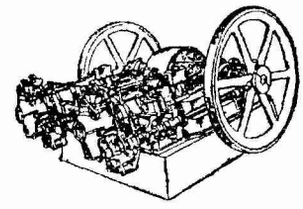

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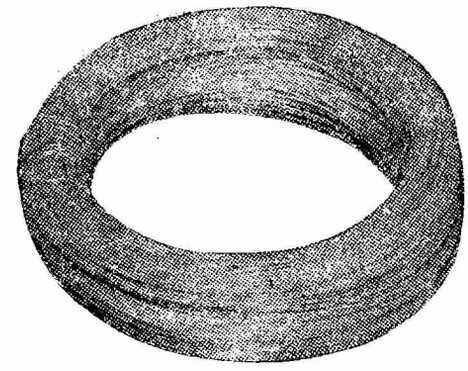

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military expenditure was however an exception, it being supplied by the Ministry of War direct.

Even greater difficulty was experienced by the Ministry of Finance in its compilation of provincial receipts and expenditure for the present budget. Most of the provinces have not sent in their returns. Whatever returns have been received are incorporated in the budget. The sixth and seventh years' returns of those provinces which did not send in returns for this year have been used as a basis in the preparation of it. In a number of cases, statistics given in the new budget for the fifth fiscal year have been borrowed. All this shows that by no means is the present budget an ideal one. At the best it is a chop suey skillfully prepared under distressing circumstances.

The following is the budget in detail:

REVENUES

Ordinary Revenue

Art. 1. Land Revenue:		
a. Land Tax	$65,812,362	
b. Government Grain or its Commutation	17,658,076	
c. Lease Tax	1,971,357	
d. Miscellaneous Taxes on Land	1,643,499	$87,085,294
Art. 2. Customs Revenue:		
a. Maritime Customs	$58,798,179	
b. Native Customs Receipts collected through Customs Commissioners	5,650,288	
c. Other Receipts by the Maritime Customs	1,493,182	
d. Native Customs	9,593,228	
e. Receipts by the Chinese Superintendent of Customs	158,030	$75,612,907
Art. 3. Salt Revenue:		
a. Salt Tax	$85,189,090	
b. Profit of Government Transportation	5,465,661	
c. Miscellaneous Receipts	1,031,275	$91,686,026
Art. 4. Taxes on Commodities:		
a. Tax on Commodities	$21,876,081	
b. Likin	11,402,574	
c. Tax on Goods of All Descriptions	5,759,051	$39,037,706
Art. 5. Direct & Miscellaneous Taxes:		
a. Registration of Title-Deeds	$11,292,765	
b. License (Wholesale Agencies)	1,360,749	
c. Pawnshops	693,738	

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d. Living Stocks	1,071,527	
e. Butchery	3,041,186	
f. Mining Enterprises	1,264,352	
g. Tea	1,941,462	
h. Sugar	725,834	
i. Fishery	197,193	
j. Timber	222,164	
k. Parcel Tax	19,000	
l. Miscellaneous	3,002,424	$24,832,394

Art. 6. Direct & Miscellaneous Additional Taxes:

a. Merchandise	$ 285,279.	
b. Tea	432,987	
c. Boats	46,069	
d. Miscellaneous	3,568,206	$4,332,541

Art. 7. Revenues from Government Properties and Enterprises:

a. Profits of Government Shares	$ 841,235	
b. Profits of Government Bureaux and Works	1,552,136	
c. Receipts from the Lease of Government Land and Houses	17,997	$2,411,368

Art. 8. Miscellaneous Receipts from the Provinces:

a. Income from Civil Administration	$ 223,296	
b. Income from Financial Administration	2,404,902	
c. Income from Judicial Administration	1,653,873	
d. Income from Educational Administration	147,790	
e. Income from Administration of Industrial Undertakings	840	
f. Proceeds realized from Government Funds	849,425	
g. Miscellaneous Receipts	887,046	$6,167,172

Art. 9. Receipts by the Different Offices of the Central Government:

a. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs	$70,915	
b. The Ministry of Interior	87,346	
c. The Ministry of Finance	822,383	
d. The Ministry of Navy	7,416	
e. The Ministry of Justice	62,500	
f. The Ministry of Education	286,378	
g. The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce	227,460	
h. The Ministry of Communications	81,696	

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All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

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i. The Bureau of..... Engraving and..... Printing..	108,000	
j. Labor Emmigration Bureau.....	150,000	$1,904,094
Art. 10. Direct Receipts by the Central Government:		
a. Stamp Tax	$6,132,000	
b. Income from Tobacco and Wine Monopoly.....	14,514,992	
c. Additional Tax on Tobacco and Wine	13,758,784	
d. License for Sale of Tobacco and Wine	2,244,077	
e. Additional License (Wholesale Agencies).....	1,290,692	
f. Additional Tax on Title-Deeds.....	3,628,080	
g. Mining Enterprises Tax.....	729,027	
h. Tax on Butchery ...	390,000	
i. Tax on Living Stocks.	50,000	$42,737,652
Total of Ordinary Revenue		$375,807,154
Extraordinary Revenue		
Art. 1. Land Revenue:		
a. Miscellaneous Taxes..	$1,285,694	
b. Surtax.....	4,835,409	$6,121,103
Art. 2. Customs Revenue:		
a. Maritime Customs ...	$587,559	
b. Native Customs Receipts collected through Customs Commissioners ...	59,295	
c. Native Customs	22,927	
d. Receipts by the Chinese Superintendent	25,968	$695,749
Art. 3. Taxes on Commodities:		
a. Fines	$26,685	$26,685
Art. 4. Direct and Miscellaneous Additional Taxes:		
a. Tax for Military Expenditure.....	$3,911,410	$3,911,410
Art. 5. Revenue from Government Properties and Enterprises:		
a. Profits of Government Bureaux and Works	$31,522	$31,522
Art. 6. Miscellaneous Receipts from the Provinces:		
a. Income from Financial Administration.....	$4,105	
b. Income from Educational Administration.....	2,500	
c. Income from Administration of Industrial Undertakings...	37,204	
d. Proceeds realized from Government Funds	12,631	
e. Fines.....	185,237	
f. Miscellaneous Receipts.....	51,360	$293,037
Art. 7. Receipts by the Different Offices of the Central Government:		
a. The Ministry of Education.....	$4,600	
b. The Ministry of Communications.....	3,938	
c. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing	36,100	$44,638
Art. 8. Direct Receipts by the Central Government:		
a. Proceeds realized from the Government Properties in the Provinces & Special Territories	$12,129,410	
b. Income on Newly Reclaimed Land....	6,000,000	
c. Miscellaneous Receipts	100,000	$18,229,410
Art. 9. Loans:		
a. Boxer Indemnity refunded by America	$1,580,392	
b. Internal Loans	200,000,000	$201,580,392
Art. 10. Annual Deficit:		
a. Annual Deficit to be made up by Loans from Banks.....	$38,710,687	$38,710,687
Art. 11. Increase of Police Collections:		
a. Police Collections in the Different Provinces	$2,240,000	$2,240,000
Total of Extraordinary Revenue		$271,884,633

Grand Total (Ordinary and Extraordinary Revenues)..... $647,691,787

EXPENDITURES

Ordinary Expenditure

Art. 1. Expenditure for Government Organs:
- a. Expenditure for the Different Offices of the Central Government..... $24,238,599 $24,238,599

Art. 2. Expenditure for Diplomatic Services:
- a. Expenditure Incurred by the Central Government $4,103,428
- b. Expenditure Incurred by the Different Provinces..... 792,228 $4,895,656

Art. 3. Expenditure for Home Affairs:
- a. Expenditure Incurred by the Central Government..... $ 4,806,882
- b. Expenditure Incurred by the Different Provinces 39,749,922 $44,556,804

Art. 4. Expenditure for Financial Administration:
- a. Expenditure Incurred by the Central Government $31,284,207
- b. Expenditure Incurred by the Different Provinces..... 10,115,930 $41,400,137

Art. 5. Military Expenditure:
- a. Expenditure Incurred by the Central Government $63,765,336
- b. Expenditure Incurred by the Different Provinces..... 87,301,045 $151,066,381

Art. 6. Naval Expenditure:
- a. Expenditure Incurred by the Central Government $10,051,288
- b. Expenditure Incurred by the Different Provinces..... 551,186 $10,602,474

Art. 7. Judicial Expenditure:
- a. Expenditure Incurred by the Central Government $1,841,191
- b. Expenditure Incurred by the Different Provinces..... 8,505,933 $10,347,124

Art. 8. Educational Expenditure:
- a. Expenditure Incurred by the Central Government $3,388,612
- b. Expenditure Incurred by the Different Provinces..... 2,813,453 $6,202,065

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Art. 9. Industrial Expenditure:
- a. Expenditure Incurred by the Central Government $1,603,920
- b. Expenditure Incurred by the Central Different Provinces ... 1,771,250 $3,375,170

Art. 10. Expenditure for Communications:
- a. Expenditure Incurred by the Central Government.....$1,373,747
- b. Expenditure Incurred by the Different Provinces..... 575,328 $1,949,075

Art. 11. Expenditure for Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs:
- a. Expenditure Incurred by the Central Government.....$1,109,915
- b. Expenditure Incurred by the Different Provinces..... 208,827 $ 1,318,742

Total of Ordinary Expenditure $299,952,227

Extraordinary Expenditure

Art. 1. Expenditure for Government Organs:
- a. Expenditure for the Different Offices of the Central Government.....$ 2,044,012 $2,044,012

Art. 2. Expenditure for Diplomatic Services :		
a. Expenditure Incurred by the Central Government	$1,280,106	
b. Expenditure Incurred by the Different Provinces	44,449	$1,324,555
Art. 3. Expenditure for Home Affairs :		
a. Expenditure Incurred by the Central Government	$1,365,642	
b. Expenditure Incurred by the Different Provinces	2,068,915	$2,434,557
Art. 4. Expenditure for Financial Administration :		
a. Expenditure Incurred by the Central Government	$14,019,511	
b. Expenditure Incurred by the Different Provinces	1,362,786	$15,382,297
Art. 5. Military Expenditure :		
a. Expenditure Incurred by the Central Government	$1,984,485	
b. Expenditure Incurred by the Different Provinces	2,932,542	$4,917,027
Art. 6. Naval Expenditure :		
a. Expenditure Incurred by the Different Provinces	$65,024	$65,024
Art. 7. Judicial Expenditure :		
a. Expenditure Incurred by the Central Government	$62,500	
b. Expenditure Incurred by the Different Provinces	6,852	$69,352
Art. 8. Educational Expenditure :		
a. Expenditure Incurred Central Government	$382,281	
b. Expenditure Incurred by the Different Provinces	179,172	$561,453
Art. 9. Industrial Expenditure :		
a. Expenditure Incurred by the Central Government	$380,327	
b. Expenditure Incurred by the Different Provinces	1,920	$382,247
Art. 10. Expenditure for Communications :		
a. Expenditure Incurred by the Central Government	$174,894	
b. Expenditure Incurred by the Different Provinces	$14,290	$189,184
Art. 11. Expenditure for Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs :		
a. Expenditure Incurred by the Central Government	$50,000	$50,000
Art. 12. Refund to Loans :		
a. Refund to Loans	214,631,176	214,631,176
Total of Extraordinary Expenditure		243,050,884
Grand Total (Ordinary & Extraordinary Expenditure)		$543,003,111

Special Expenditure

Art. 1. Special Military Expenditure :		
a. Expenditure Incurred by the Central Government	$74,437,743	
b. Expenditure Incurred by the Different Provinces	28,010,933	$102,448,676
Art. 2. Expenditure for the Extension of Police :		
a. Expenditure for the Extension of Police in the Different Provinces	$2,240,000	$2,240,000
Total of Special Expenditure		$104,688,676
Grand Total (Ordinary, Extraordinary and Special)		$647,691,787

Searching for Horrors in A Chinese Prison

BY FRANK B. LENZ

THE tales which I had heard and the articles I had read about the gruesome conditions of Oriental prisons led me to believe that I would find a veritable hell behind the walls of any prison I visited in China. The only "relic of barbarism" however, that I saw in the First Kiangsi Prison was the dungeon. I had long wanted to inspect Kiangsi's penitentiary and now as the warden commanded the dungeon doors to be opened I held my breath in suspense.

As the doors swung open out stepped four husky fellows. We entered, and I found to my great surprise that the rooms were clean, and well ventilated. A light and air hole about four inches in diameter supplied sufficient fresh air. To be sure the rooms were furnitureless but what was there to prevent a man from sitting or lying on the floor. They were made of wood and were dry. The walls were whitewashed and I cannot believe that the "hole" was a breeding place for "cooties." The rooms were in a

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circular form and a guard in front could watch four at once. Each room was large enough to accommodate two prisoners. We learned that only the unruly men were committed to the dungeon and then for only a few days at the most. There was a marked absence of stripes, chains and balls, straight jackets and other instruments of torture, not entirely unknown in Western countries. It was far from the reeking, underground hole that I had imagined dungeons to be. While the discipline is severe—talking being absolutely forbidden except when it is carried on in whispers in the cells—nevertheless every criminal is given ample opportunity to reform and make good.

I went to the prison, which is located in the capital of the province at Nanchang, expecting to find it housed in an abandoned temple and of the type that one reads of in stories—a place of horror. My curiosity was aroused. I was looking for a "blood and thunder" story to write home. My surprise can be imagined when I found the building to be of Occidental design and unexpectedly modern. The main building is arranged like the radiating spokes of half a wheel so that a guard who is stationed at the hub can watch four corridors of cells at once. The first impression one receives of the whole place is one of conspicuous order and cleanliness. The cells are large and, though from one to six men sleep in each cell, they are clean, dry and well ventilated. As we passed down a row of unoccupied cells we noted that the doors and windows were open and the bedding was being aired.

Later we went out to the rear of the cells where I caught sight of a number of buildings which seemed to be somewhat detached from the main structure. "Here's where I'll get a thrill," thought I, and a picture of a miserable creature, clad in rags and chained to an iron post flashed into my mind. I could visualize his woebegone and hopeless condition. But quite another picture awaited me. In these rooms were groups of from a dozen to forty men working under conditions that were far superior to conditions in many factories I had visited in the United States. They were big, well lighted and well ventilated rooms and the following trades were carried on therein: Carpentry, printing, tailoring, masonry, cloth making, furniture making, weaving, copper and iron smithing and shelling and polishing rice. All the work was done by hand, because China is in the same position that England was in before the Industrial Revolution struck her in 1790. China is in the handicraft stage of development. Besides the above trades a good many men are engaged as clerks and writers. The preparing and cooking of food is all done by prisoners. Every man who enters the prison is taught a trade, the principle being that when

he is released he will be a better citizen than when he was committed.

Other forms of "uplift" work besides the teaching of trades are carried on. Prisoners are allowed to read books, papers and magazines that have been approved by the authorities. The sad comment on this privilege is that but ten per cent of them can read. Until recently the warden himself gave regular lectures on ethics, industry and citizenship. About a year ago this work was turned over to Christian missionaries who now conduct a regular program of Bible readings and preaching both for men and women. There are thirty-six women in the prison at present. An effort is being made to teach them how to read characters. The warden spoke highly of the work of the missionaries and in his last annual report gave considerable space in reporting it.

One would naturally expect modern forms of penology to be unheard of in China but in my search for horrors in this interior prison five hundred miles west of Shanghai I found that the indeterminate sentence has been introduced and that it was operating with splendid results. It encourages men to better behavior. The terms of sentence in the Kiangsi pentitentiary are classified as limited and unlimited. If a man is sentenced with an unlimited term it means "life" but by good behavior he can shorten his sentence to ten years. The sentences under the limited term run as follows: Two months to one year; one to three years and three to five years; five to ten years and ten to fifteen years. By exemplary conduct a prisoner is able to reduce his sentence at least one half except in the case of life. When he is released he is placed on parole and must report every month to the nearest police station until the time of the full sentence shall have expired. The list of crimes correspond pretty well with those in the United States: robbery, theft, gambling, opium smoking, adultery, keeping stolen goods, forcing others to commit crimes, forgery, counterfeiting, falsifying public records, murder, digging up graves, destruction of public property and incendiarism.

The health of the prisoners is looked after by a doctor—a returned student from Japan. One room is used as a hospital and dispensary purposes.

"What are the outstanding causes of crime as you have witnessed it?" I asked the warden, Wu Li-pen, as we later sat in the prison guest room which was also used in part as a display room for prison products. As we sipped our tea I looked into the eyes of a man who was evidently qualified to fill the position he held. He was well groomed and his sympathetic face showed marked intelligence. A young man of the new school, yet experienced, Mr. Wu gave the impression that he was a man who knew his business.

"Poverty and bad temper," he replied after a moment's thought. He did not say environment, though he used a practical synonym, and proceeded to explain with statistics that out of a total number of three hundred and eighty prisoners, one hundred and seven were serving time for theft. He said that the struggle for existence was so keen in China that men were forced to steal or starve. And when we reflect that seventy-five per cent of China's vast population is forced to labor hard for a bare physical existence we realize the significance of the warden's remarks. Like Edwin Markham's "Man with the Hoe," the Chinese laborer feels the weight of centuries of toil upon his shoulders. The economic problem in China to-day is tragic. Were it not for her national characteristic of patience China would be in the throes of an economic revolution and a bloody reign of terror.

The outstanding impression which I still have about the First Kiangsi Prison is that the unfortunate victims are better off in prison than out. Fresh air, steady work, regular habits and clean clothing give the prisoner a better environment than he had in his own home. China is to be congratulated on the social progress she has made especially in regard to prison reform.

Y. M. C. A., Nanchang, China, June 1, 1919.

When the New Shanghai Censor Gets Into Action

(The action and scenes scheduled here, which are imaginary, are based upon the supposition that a certain recommendation of the Shanghai Municipal Council (See "Municipal Gazette" for June 26) regarding the licensing of the Press, was ratified by the Shanghai Ratepayers).

Chief Police Censor (surrounded by Chinese and foreign assistants): "Bring me copies of the latest German and Japanese press censorship rules!"

Assistant Censor: "Here they are, Sir! I think every Chinese and foreign newspaper in the International Settlement in their issues yesterday violated the provisions of these rules."

Chief Police Censor: "Bring me translations of all of the editorials in question."

Second Assistant Censor: "Here they are, Sir! The prohibited statements are underlined."

Chief Police Censor: (reading from one of the editorials under suspicion) "The action of the Municipal Police in requiring that all citizens, Chinese and foreign, should kneel with bowed head before every member of the Traffic squad is unfair and will work a great inconvenience upon the conduct of business in the Settlement."

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Chief Police Censor: (to his assistants) "Yes, this is a plain violation of the recent ruling that the Municipal Administration and Police Department of the International Settlement of Shanghai are above reproach and must never be criticised.

Third Assistant Censor: "We await your orders, Sir!

Chief Police Censor: "Instruct the officers to close and seal every newspaper office in the Settlement. Arrest every editor and office boy. Confiscate every scrap of paper in the city."

Fourth Assistant Censor: "Do you not wish to make one exception, Sir?"

Chief Police Censor: "Certainly! The paper you refer to is never included in the censorship regulations. Everybody knows that it is official and always has been censored."

China's Awakening

The following Chinese Press Comment is reproduced from translations appearing in the Shanghai Gazette (Chinese-owned).

From the "Hsin Shen Pao"

As the people have won the battle, the officials should repent of their sins. In ancient days even kings and emperors have made confessions of their sins when they became conscious of them. Our country is a Republic. Why should the officials feel ashamed to yield to the pressure of the people? The strike is over, but the officials continue to refer to it in terms which betray the mind of the officials. Such expressions as "disturbing peace and order and injuring commerce," or "inciting the public by spreading rumor and taking shelter under false pretence" are still being used in official notices. The people may be good-natured enough to make no complaint against such expressions, but what good will they do to the dignity of the state? It only serves to provoke ill-feeling.

From the "Min Kuo Jih Pao"

The people of the whole country were aware of its precarious condition. They did not seem to know, however, that it was their duty to save it. The movement of the students has created the general impression that it is everyone's duty to save his own country. Some know perhaps that it is their duty but few know how this duty should be performed. The students have outlined the things that should be done. The lead taken by the students should convince all that there is a broad road leading to national salvation, and along this road every citizen must travel. Let us sweep away all the obstacles and with united efforts accomplish what we have started out to do! As to the students, let them remember that their success is due in some degree to their education, but their education is still inadequate to bear the greater responsibilities that lie before them. They should, therefore, now prepare themselves for shouldering these great responsibilities in times to come.

From the "Shih Shih Hsin Pao"

If our people have really reached the stage of awakening regarding our national affairs, they should take action with real zeal. Patriotism calls upon everyone to go forward, fearless and invincible, until

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he reaches the goal. This is true patriotism. Tsao, Chang and Lu are permitted to vacate their offices, but the Shantung settlement is about to be signed. The disappearance of the three traitors has only led to the formation of an An Fu Cabinet. The said Club is also trying to control the Bank of China for the purpose of strengthening its position and expanding its influence. If we come to weigh the influence of a smaller circle we find that even an ordinary matter such as the reorganization of the Chamber of Commerce is impossible. What shall we do? Are we satisfied with the mere reputation of being patriotic? We have not yet done one per cent of what a true patriot should do. Without action, there is no patriotism.

From the "Shih Pao"

The recent upheaval which has swept over the whole country was not promoted by the students. Nor was it started by any one else. It was the despotic militarists and their willing tools, the politicians, who brought it about. For a long time the people have suffered from the hands of the militarists and corrupt politicians as the result of the party struggle and internal war, devastations, taxation, increase of troops, borrowing of foreign money, loss of our sovereign rights and the stagnancy of business and trade are only a few of the complaints of the people. Their hatred had accumulated and at a critical moment it exploded. The dismissal of Tsao Ju-lin, Chang Chung-hsiang and Lu Tsung-yu is merely a measure to meet the temporary situation, a fundamental issue; we must remove from power the militarists and the professional politicians. By forming a government with good men, we may remove the cause for internal trouble. By stopping internal war and party strife, and promoting national economy, we may give peace to the whole country. To place Tuan or Wang in charge of the government is simply to court disasters.

From the "Min Kuo Jih Pao"

It is the Chinese people who oppose the signing of the peace treaty. It is also the Chinese people who hope the terms of the peace treaty will be enforced. The question of Shantung is vital to the sovereignty and existence of China. This is why we must seek the indulgence of the friendly Powers to listen to our claims. The arguments advanced to support the contention of signing is that the friendly Powers may feel offended if we do not sign. We doubt it. The enforcement of the Shantung settlement will be a complete Japanese victory. It will affect not only the welfare of China but also the principles of the "open door" and "equal opportunity" for all. We will not pretend to say how the Powers will feel about Japanese occupying Shantung but we know that it will place China in an isolated position as the principles in question will no longer be enforced in Shantung once the Japanese have entrenched themselves there. Furthermore it is also bound to become the cause of permanent misunderstanding and unrest in the Far East. If Japan were really willing to return Tsingtao to us, what prevents her from doing it now?

Notes from Peking

C. W. Bernard, who was in Peking for some years as controller of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, has returned to Peking on transfer from the South.

By a mandate issued on June 15 the Ministry of the Interior was ordered to formulate proper marriage rites and mourning ceremonies for observation by the people.

Miss Van Benschoten, of Tsinghua College, has left for the United States *via* Japan. Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Smith, also of Tsinghua, have gone to Peitaiho for the summer.

Among the new teachers expected at Tsinghua College next school year is Miss Harriet Bader, sister of Miss Bader of the English School. Miss H. Bader will teach history and English.

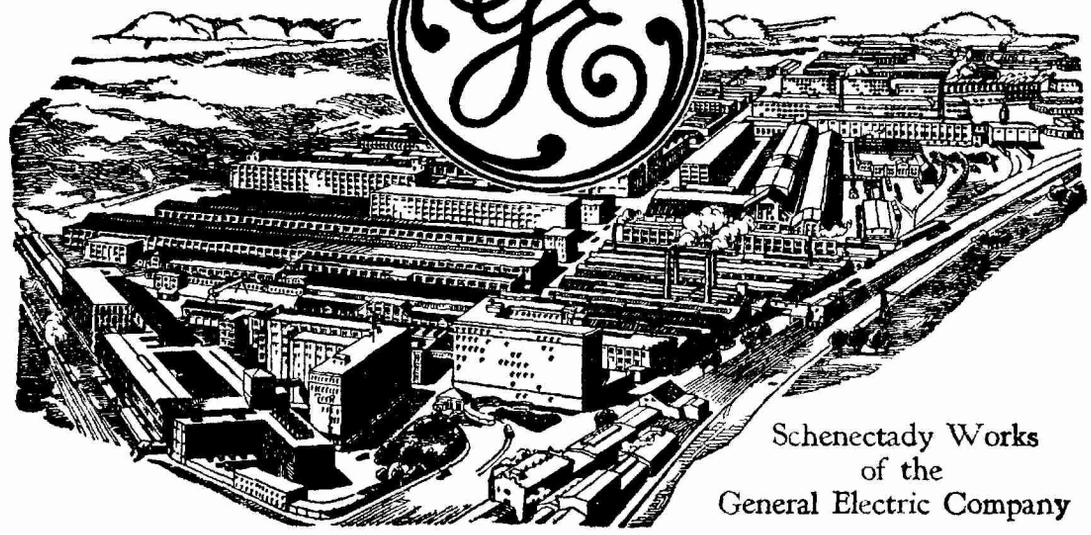
C. F. de Neergard, of the International Bank, has been transferred to Hankow. He is expected to leave Peking for that place within the next few days. Mrs. de Neergard will spend the summer at Peitaiho and will join her husband at Hankow later.

Chow Shu-mu, prospective candidate for the premiership, declares that the An Fu Club, which is in control of parliament, is too strong for him and therefore he finds it impossible to accept the offer of the President to form a new cabinet.

In reply to the President's telegram tendering his resignation no less than twenty-one provinces have wired to the Central government urging the Chief Executive to remain in office. One of the telegrams is from the Living Buddha of Urga.

A notification has been issued by the Ministry of Justice informing the public that the examination of candidates for judicial service will be held on July 30. The examinations will be held simultaneously in Peking, Kiangsu and Hupeh.

In a memorandum to the President, General Hsu Shu-cheng proposes, in connection with his frontier post, to use troops not actually engaged in military work to convert the Mongolian plains into agricultural fields, and to dig up precious metals.



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Li Shih-hao, Vice-Minister of Finance, who is a native of Ningpo, has been appointed Director-General of the Currency Reform Bureau to replace Lu Chung-yu, one of the official triumvirate recently retired by mandates in response to the people's demand.

Lu Cheng-hsiang, China's chief delegate to the European peace conference, on June 18 cabled his resignation to the Peking government. He wanted to resign also from the Portfolio of Foreign Affairs. The government has refused to accept his resignation.

J. Smith Mitchell has been appointed manager of the job printing and advertising department of the *North China Star*. Mr. Smith originally came to the East for the *North China Daily News* and has had wide experience in the advertising and job printing business.

Peking beat Tientsin at tennis last Saturday afternoon, June 14, by winning all six singles' matches. Rain prevented the doubles on Sunday afternoon, June 15, but even if Tientsin players had recovered their form and won all three doubles, which is doubtful, they would still have lost the match.

Professor Carroll B. Malone, of the history department of Tsinghua College, with his wife and child departed for America the first of this week. They will go first to Cleveland, but later Professor Malone will enroll in Harvard University for a graduate course in Oriental history.

Thirty of Tuchun Chang Tso-ling's soldiers arrived in Peking on Thursday, June 19, in two 30-ton special cars loaded with six boxes of ammunition and a large quantity of arms. General Chang is the Inspecting Commissioner of the Three Eastern Provinces and is also military governor of Fengtien.

M. Pai, chief of the judicial department of the Metropolitan Police, has issued a lengthy statement to the effect that the affidavit published in the *North China Star* by its reporter declaring that Mr. Pai told him in the course of an interview that a Japanese official said " why don't you shoot the students ?" is not true.

Fifty prominent Chinese women of Tientsin met on Sunday afternoon, June 15, at Wesley Chapel to consider what they could do to further the present Chinese political movement. As a result of their discussion they organized themselves into a permanent body to be known as the Chinese Women's Patriotic Society.

Sixty-two students of Tsinghua College will be sent to America in the near future. They belong to the 1919 class. On account of the recent students' demonstration, the commencement exercises of Tsinghua have been called off. The diplomas will be distributed to the graduates by the president of the Senior Class.

On Monday afternoon, June 16, the Japanese Minister, Mr. Obata, called at the Foreign Office and lodged a complaint regarding the boycott of Japanese goods by the Chinese people. It is said that the Japanese government will ask indemnity for any loss to be sustained therewith by the Japanese merchants in China.

There is considerable feeling amongst commercial men at the attempt made by the An Fu Club to secure control of the Bank of China. Parliament has consented to the modification of the constitution of the bank, but this parliamentary decision cannot over-rule shareholders. The attempt of the An Fu Club has not been successful.

Many prominent Chinese from Tientsin were in Peking on June 16 for the wedding of Miss Han Jung Hua and Professor Y. C. Mei of Tsing Hua College, which took place in the Peking Y. M. C. A. Miss Han comes from a prominent Tientsin family. Her husband was a student of Nankai School, graduating in in the class of '08.

Mr. Maze, Commissioner of Customs in Tientsin, and Captain W. F. Tyler, adviser to the Ministry of Communications and the Ministry of the Navy, have been decorated with the Second Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop by the Chinese government. Captain Tyler is also chairman of the Committee of the Chihli River Commission.

In order to prevent the gathering of students in the Capital which might lead to further trouble, the various schools in Peking have proclaimed the commencement of the summer vacation so as to permit the students to return to their own homes. Students are now leaving Peking in large groups and it is anticipated that the trouble is over for the time being.

H. S. Leiper, a member of the Peking Language School, who was connected with the American Board Mission, has left for Peitaiho to join his family. Mr. and Mrs. Leiper will make their home in Tientsin in the fall. Since returning from Y. M. C. A. work with the troops in Siberia in December, Mr. Leiper has been attending the Language School in the Capital.

Yu Pao-hsien, Vice-Minister of the Interior, who was appointed a week ago by mandate to act for the Minister, has resigned and Chu Hsin, Minister of Justice, has been appointed Acting Minister of the Interior. Mr. Yu's resignation is said to be due to the opposition of the An Fu Club, who are opposed to any one who is a *persona gratia* of the late Prime Minister, Chien Nún-hsiung.

The arrest of Chen Tu-hsiu, former dean of the Arts Department of the Peking Government University, by the Police for distributing leaflets urging the anti-Japanese and anti-government movement last week, is the latest development of the situation. Mr. Chen is editor of the Chinese *New Thought*, a magazine devoted to the spread of new ideas and ideals among the young men of China.

The question of a loan of Yen 20,000,000 secured on the Peking-Hankow Railway is again to the fore. Parliament has asked the government for information on this subject, and has given three days as a time limit for the reply. General Ting Shih-yuan is director-general of the Peking-Hankow Railway, and he will be asked by the government to reply to the parliamentary inquiry.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the American Minister, went to Tientsin yesterday (Friday, June 20) to assist in laying the cornerstone of the new dormitory of the Tientsin Intermediate School. Besides the principal address made by Dr. Reinsch, Governor Tsao, President Pien of the Provincial Assembly, and Hwang Yung-liang, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, attended the ceremonies and appeared on the program.

Under recent reorganization of the North China Star Office, O. D. Rasmussen, who has been with the *Star* practically from the beginning of its publication, will in future confine his attention to the duties of assistant editor. The printing and advertising management will be placed under control of a separate department. This announcement was made by the editor of the *Star* yesterday.

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F. Marshall Sanderson, under a recent reorganization of the China Theaters Ltd. in Tientsin, has released the position of secretary and general manager of the theaters and will now confine his attention to the reorganization and future management of the Empire Cafe. Mr. Sanderson was former business manager of the *Peking Gazette* and the *Peking & Tientsin Times*.

Madame Picard Destelan, wife of the Assistant Director-General of Posts, died on Monday, June 16, after a few days' illness. Madame Destelan (*nee* Webb) was about 31 years old and was born in America. She went to France with her parents when about ten years old and received her education in France. The funeral service took place in the Church of St. Michel on Wednesday morning, June 18, in the presence of many diplomats and Chinese officials.

Peking, June 21, 1919.

Notes from Hankow

The Clay Pigeon Shooting took place at 5 p. m. on June 15 at the Foreign Race Club, Hankow.

It is understood that five British ex-marines arrived by the steamer *Tatung* on June 15 to join the out-door staff of the Chinese Customs.

Herbert L. Pratt, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company of New York, is understood to have been elected a director of the Asia Banking Corporation.

The coolies' strike at Kuling has been settled and coolies are now working satisfactorily and with good order. It is said that the strike was brought about by some mismanagement.

Telegraphic communication with Peking was interrupted for some time last week. The trouble is said to be due to some break in Changtehfu in Honan. Now it is again in good working condition.

A cricket match was played off in Hankow on Saturday, June 14, between teams captained by Messrs. Bailey and Lanning, resulting in a win for the former's team by the score 119 to 83 runs.

Although the demand for Japanese cotton yarn has been greatly reduced by the boycott movement, it is strange to note that the market prices of cotton yarn are much higher than those before the boycott.

The shops in Wuchang also went on strike on June 13, though in a very peaceful manner. Only some of them let down their shutters. However, they resumed their business on the arrested students in Peking being released.

G. B. Hartford, who was appointed to the Royal Navy in 1899 and won the Championship of the Distinguished Service Order in the late war, has been appointed Commander of the British gunboat *Kinsha* of the China Station.

Chang Chin-tong, brother of Tuchun Chang Chin-yao of Hunan, passed through the port at the end of the past week on his way to Peking. He was sent by Tuchun Chang to make representations to the Peking government on military affairs in Hunan.

The members of the Empire Revue Company who were delayed in the North by a washout on the Peking-Hankow Railway reached Hankow on the morning of June 15. They gave the opening performance at the Victoria Hall on June 16.

N. P. Cheliagin, of Molchanoff, Pechatnoff & Co., died in London on June 9. Mr. Cheliagin was a popular Russian resident in Hankow from 1901 to 1915, when he was transferred to Colombo to take charge of the company's branch in that port.

The aerial railway proposed to be built on the Kuling Mountain has not yet taken any shape except that the final survey has been completed. To all appearances the said railway cannot be expected to give visitors to Kuling any service this season.

There has been started in Yiyang, Hunan, a society for encouraging Home Manufacture, which is more constructive than the usual negative provoking stuff. A monthly subscription is collected from the members which will be used for encouraging native industries.

Captain Jameson of the Hankow British Volunteers was entertained to dinner by his men on June 19 at the Hankow Club after the general meeting. After dinner Captain Jameson left the port by the s. s. *Suiwo* for Shanghai, from where he will proceed to England on furlough.

It is reported that the weather at Kuling has been extremely hot for this time of the year, although in Hankow it is very mild. Many visitors came to Kuling much earlier than in previous years and there are now more than 700 people in the Kuling community.

Some detectives in the employ of the provincial government of Hupeh have elicited that the strikes in Wuchang and Hankow were brought about by Bolshevik machinations. Measures have been taken by the provincial authorities to prevent any further Bolshevik activity.

The farewell performance of the Empire Revue Company drew a large audience to the Victoria Hall on the night of June 18. At the close of the performance the party departed for Shanghai on the s s *Luenho*.

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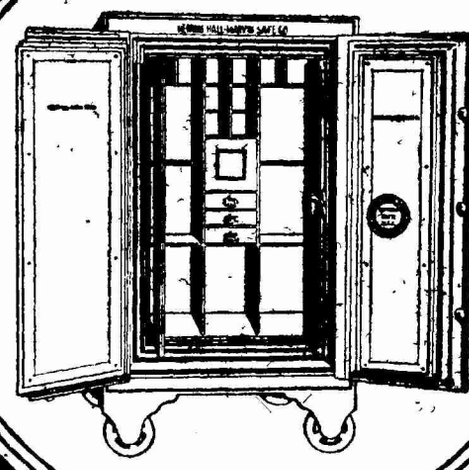

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Dr. Howard G. Barrie, who has been connected with the Royal Army Medical Corps in Egypt for the past two years and who was formerly a popular and permanent resident in Kuling Mountain, is returning to China on the s. s. *Dunera*, due to arrive in Shanghai on June 22, and will resume his practice in Kuling.

Owing to the strike in Shanghai the Cantonese dealers in staple food articles have received instructions from their agents in Shanghai to curtail their orders. These Cantonese merchants are the chief exporters of staple food articles from Hankow to places like Newchwang and Hongkong where they are transhipped to European ports.

It is reported that Chenchow in South Hunan is rife with robbers at present in spite of the fact that there are about six thousand soldiers quartered in that city. Unless severe measures are adopted in removing such lawlessness by the local authorities there, the condition may prove still worse.

Advices were received from the general managers of the Fu Chung Corporation, a well-known British-Chinese company that has the exclusive selling rights of the Honan anthracite coal produced at the mines of the Peking Syndicate and the Chung Yuan Company, to the effect that the sales of their Honan anthracite coal for the month of May last amounted to 83,321 tons.

Liu Tze-chin, a wealthy Chinese in Hankow, has organized an Association for the Maintenance of Native Goods. Mr. Liu has generously made a donation of $1,000 to the proposed Association, the headquarters of which will be attached to the Wuchang Exhibition Building. There are at present about 300 sustaining members and the inauguration will take place in the near future.

Chin Chung-shan and Shia Cho-nu, editors of the *Hukwang Hsinpao*, a Japanese daily in Hankow published in Chinese, have of their own will resigned from their posts as a demonstration of their protest against Japan's ill treatment and injustice to China. Their resignations were accepted by the proprietor of the *Hukwang Hsinpao*. The latter paper is known to have been advocating against the militarism of Japan and China.

Tuchun Wang Chan-yuan invited the presidents of the Chinese Chambers of Commerce of Wuchang and Hankow to dinner at his *yamen* in Wuchang on June 17, when he solicited the help of the presidents in maintaining peace and order in this center. The Hankow Chamber of Commerce held a mass meeting at its headquarters on June 18 and the conditions of the Shanghai strike were explained to the members by way of restoring order.

After the impeachment against Tsae Chin-kwie, Superintendent of Police in Wuchang, was brought up in the Provincial Assembly owing to the constables in Wuchang bayonetting several student speakers during the last boycott movement, Tuchun Wang Chan-yuan is said to have taken into serious consideration the punishment of Superintendent Tsae, particularly because the son of Pao Kwei-chin, Tuchun of Heilung-kiang was severely beaten by the constables.

Word was received from Changsha that Tuchun Chang Chin-yao called a meeting on June 14 at the Hunan Educational Assembly Hall for receiving students' representatives from all the schools there in order to discuss the present status of affairs. Tuchun Chang acted as the public speaker He laid emphasis on education and native industries and manufactures.

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The International Export Company of Hankow has made arrangements with native pork mongers for the collection of fats which will be manufactured into lard before they are exported. It has been the custom with the said company to collect fats in summer and pigs in other times of the year. During the past few years this company has bought pigs in Hupeh and Hunan in such large numbers that the prices of pork are greatly effected by it.

A. Orfolani, Deputy Postal Commissioner in charge for Hupeh, announces the establishment in the Hankow Chinese Post Office of a savings bank which will be opened on July 1. The bank will also take in savings from the public as well as from the postal employees. Under the honest and capable management of the Postal Director, this bank will surely prove a priceless boon to the Chinese who have so few secure and efficient means of keeping their money.

The Wuchang Model Factory has made rapid progress since it was transferred to the hands of native merchants from the government. It has of late extended its business to a large extent, and has taken many new dyers and soapmakers into its employ. Some ten factory buildings are being constructed in order to enlarge the plant. Repairs are now being made on a 25-H.P. boiler and a 2-H.P. gasoline engine which will supply motive power to the weaving department.

General Li Yuan-hung, ex-President of the Republic and a native of Hwangpei in Hupeh, is understood to have decided to undertake some mining enterprises in Hupeh. He has sent here two associates to make preliminary arrangements. The capital will be $2,000,000 which will be divided into shares. It is said that $500,000 will be used in ordering machines, $600,000 in constructing railroads, $300,000 in running administration expenditures, while the rest will be used in opening the mines.

The Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company Ltd., which is widely known as an all-Chinese enterprise and has secured a very good market in China at the expense of the old British-American Tobacco Company, has been severely attacked against its being Japanese-Chinese by different circles and the attack culminated this week. Many testimonials are daily produced in the local vernacular papers. A reliable source gives the following account concerning the nationality of the Nanyang Company: "Mr. Jien, the promoter of the company, is a nationalized Japanese. His wife is a Tokio girl and his son also married a Japanese girl. More than half of the shares of the company are held by Japanese, and the other Chinese shareholders are without any knowledge of this fact. From the beginning until to-day, the company has taken advantage of the name of 'Chinese native goods,' which results in the wonderful success of the company, It is strange to say that the public is so easily deceived by such a mean trick."

Hankow, June 20, 1919.

Who's Who in China

T. S. Wei, Administrative Chief of Grand Canal Board

T. S. Wei, chief of the Administrative Department of the Grand Canal Improvement Board and secretary of the Chihli River Commission of Tientsin, is a distinguished collaborator of Ling Chin-nan, the famous Chinese scholar, in the translation of more than fifty English classic novels into the Chinese language including the "Travels of Marco Polo," "Tale of Two Cities," "David Copperfield," "Ivanhoe," "Talisman" and "Alhambra."

Born in Hangchow, the capital city of Chekiang, exactly forty years ago, Mr. Wei received his Chinese education at home, having belonged to a family of literati. His parents died in his childhood, and it was his guardian who sent him to St. John's College (now University), Shanghai, for foreign education after he had mastered the rudiments of Chinese learning. Mr. Wei was a good student, good in his conduct and good in his studies. He was a member of a famous class which graduated in 1903, some of the other members being Dr. Y. T. Tsur, English secretary to the Northern delegation to the Shanghai peace conference, and Dr. Hawkling Yen, Councillor of the Foreign Office and secretary to the Chinese delegation to the Paris peace conference. He however left the College shortly before his graduation.

At twenty-one, the present Administrative Chief of the Grand Canal Board went to Peking in response to an invitation from the first Minister of Education, Chang Po-hsi, and upon his arrival in the Capital after undergoing a tedious journey was appointed a member of the Translation Bureau in the Ministry. Here he served for some time. As there was a high demand for teachers at that time and he discovered that he had been gifted with a talent for teaching, he accepted an appointment as teacher of English in the Normal College in Peking.

From 1904 to the outbreak of the first revolution in 1911, Mr. Wei was engaged in teaching. He was professor in the Peking University, the College of Language, the College of Economics and the College of Laws. His students are now occupying prominent positions in every walk of life. Some of them have since become high officials.

Shortly before the 1911 revolution Mr. Wei was secretary to the Governor of the Ta Ching Bank (now the Bank of China). In 1913 he was appointed Adviser to the then Prime Minister, Hsiung Hsi-ling. Concurrently he served as director of the Press Bureau, and the foreign and Chinese correspondents in Peking received much genuine assistance from him in their collection of news.

In 1914 Mr. Wei became secretary to the National Oil Administration of which Hsiung Hsi-ling was director-general. For three years he worked faithfully for the Administration and Mr. Hsiung. He was the last man to leave the Administration.

In 1917 Mr. Wei was appointed secretary of the Salt Administration. Shortly before, he was offered the position of Salt Commissioner, but he declined it, knowing that the holder of such a position is and has to be corrupt ordinarily. His policy is to keep away from temptations.

In the same year he was transferred to the Directorate-General of Flood Relief and Conservancy and rendered no small service in relieving the flood affected people of Chihli. In March of 1918 he appointed was secretary of the Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli immediately after its formation. In the spring of 1919 he was given the additional office of chief of the Administrative Department of the Grand Canal Improvement Board. Both positions he is holding to-day.

The secretary of the Chihli River Commission, although having never studied abroad, and having not even left his own country, has a wonderful command of the English language and is well acquainted with the international situation and foreign customs and manners through his constant reading of foreign books. He is jokingly called the "Encyclopedia" by his associates. Many Western returned students envy him his profound Chinese learning.

Mr. Wei is straightforward, sincere and honest. He is a trusted lieutenant of Hsiung Hsi-ling, present director-general of Flood Relief, of the Grand Canal Board, and the president of the Chihli River Commission.

Week's News Summary

THE ARMISTICE

June 13. Holland announces her non-participation in the blockade against Germany in case the latter decides to not sign the peace treaty.

June 18. The Economic Council at Paris decides that each Ally shall separately decide whether to permit its citizens to resume private trade relations with Germany.

June 20. Arising out of differences of opinion as to whether or not the peace treaty should be signed, the Scheidemann Government (German) collapses.

June 22. The British Admiralty announces that all the German battleships and German cruisers except the battleship *Baden* lying interned at Scapa Flow

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had been sunk as a result of the German crews opening the seacocks; 5 light cruisers were sunk and 3 beached and 18 destroyers beached.——A new German Cabinet is formed with Herr Bauer at the head; Herr Ebert still remains President but his position is announced as precarious.

June 23. By a vote of 228 to 138 the German National Assembly decides in favor of signing the treaty of peace; the German Government accordingly notifies the President of the Peace Conference of their willingness to sign the treaty but asks that the German generals should not be placed on trial; M. Clemenceau on behalf of the Allies replies that they could not accept any modifications of the treaty but within a month Germany would be notified which persons they intended to try for war responsibility; actual signing of the treaty will probably be deferred a few days owing to the necessity for examining the credentials of the hundreds of plenipotentiaries who will sign.

CHINA

June 20. The Press Bureau at Peking reports that Li Sheng-te, Speaker of the Senate, and Wang I-tang, chairman of the House of Representatives, called on President Hsu and informed him that the Tuchuns throughout the whole of the country had telegraphed urging that the President should not resign.

GENERAL

June 15. A Vickers-Vimy biplane with a Briton and an American on board arrives on the coast of Galway Island after a direct flight from Newfoundland; the journey was accomplished in 16 hours.

June 17. The Special Coal Commission which investigated the ownership of Britain's coal mines concludes its sitting; it is expected that the miners' section will favor nationalization.

June 19. The Italian Chamber of Deputies having rejected by a substantial majority a vote of confidence in the Government Signor Orlando resigns as Premier.

June 21. The Italian King charges Signor Nitti with the task of forming a new Ministry.——It is reported from South Russia that General Denikin is making rapid progress against the Bolsheviks.

June 24. It is reported from Omsk that the Siberian Army has linked up its left flank with General Denikin's troops and that the troops under General Kappel have gained a brilliant victory over the Bolsheviks who managed to cross the Belaia River.

Men and Events

Wm. S. Boyd, one of the publishers of the *Saturday Evening Post*, of Philadelphia, is expected in Shanghai this week.

John B. Nicholson, American Vice-Consul at Changsha, is retiring from the consular service and will return to the United States.

News was received by cable of a daughter born to Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Harr at Newark, New Jersey, on June 18, by Mr. Harr on Saturday, June 21.

J. J. Matveenkoff, secretary of the Russian-American Trade & Industry Development Corporation of No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, is in Shanghai on business.

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A meeting of the General Committee of the Moral Welfare Committee of Shanghai was held at the Holy Trinity Cathedral on Thursday evening, June 26, at 8.30 o'clock.

Lieutenant-Commander W. I. Eisler, U. S. N., chief of the Standard Oil Fleet, and Mrs. Eisler are planning to depart for America per s. s. *Korea Maru* on Saturday, June 28.

Emil Scholz, former publisher of the *New York Evening Post*, and at present visiting in Shanghai, was the guest of the staff of the *Shun Pao*, a Chinese newspaper, for tea on Friday afternoon, June 20. Mr. Scholz expects to depart for Manila, Hongkong, Straits Settlements and Australia this week.

George E. Young, who has been connected with the Barkley Company at Shanghai and Tientsin, has resigned to join the U. S. Trading Corporation with offices at No. 10 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, and also in San Francisco.

A meeting of the Publicity Committee of the Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee is announced for Friday evening, June 27, at the home of Frank Rawlinson, No. 178 North Szechuen Road, Shanghai, at 8 o'clock.

Consul-General J. W. Jamieson, C. M. G., who will be in charge of the British Consulate-General at Shanghai during the absence of Sir Everard Fraser, arrived in Shanghai from Canton on Monday, June 23, per s. s. *Suiyang*.

Richard Veit, secretary of the Standard Oil Company of New York, and William B. Walker, general manager for South China of the Standard Oil Company, are at present in Shanghai and will depart for Hongkong this week.

Miss Joan Power, of Tientsin, and Captain J. Ells, of the U. S. Fifteenth Infantry stationed at Tientsin, will be married on July 1. Miss Power is a daughter of J. O. B. Power, chief accountant of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, and a sister-in-law of H. D. Rodger of Shanghai.

Charles Frederick Weed, vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston, is in Shanghai on an extensive business and pleasure trip through the Orient. He is accompanied by Mrs. Weed and is staying at the Astor House Hotel. Mr. Weed is an official of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Fred. C. Rumsey, the general secretary of the Navy Y. M. C. A., is planning to depart for home on leave. Mr. Rumsey has been in China since October 1918 and has done great work for the benefit of the men in the Allied navies. He has received word of the death of his father. The new secretary is Mr. Derbin, who has distinguished himself in his work as Y. M. C. A. secretary at the Mary Islands Shipyards.

A program for the celebration of Independence Day on July 4 includes a reception to be held at the American Club, 33 Nanking Road, from 11 to 2 p.m., a baseball game to be played at the Race Course at 3 o'clock between the Shanghai Team and the Navy Team for the July Challenge Cup, and dinners and dances will be held at the Astor House and the Carlton Cafe in the evening. American Boy Scouts will probably officiate at a flag raising ceremony at the American Consulate in the morning.

Representatives from the American Community will meet at the Columbia Country Club on Monday, June 30, at 5.30 p. m. to plan for the campaign to raise funds for the new American School to be built in Shanghai. The committee having in charge the arrangements is as follows: Thomas Sammons, Consul-General of the U. S. Consulate; W. C. Sprague, J. Harold Dollar, Stewart P. Elliott, E. Kempffer, Carl Crow, A. B. Rosenfeld, J. W. Carney, C. W. Seitz, A. T. Harr and Rev. C. N. Caldwell.

It is announced that the Park Union Banking Corporation, a combination of American and Canadian capital—the National Park Bank of New York and the Union Bank of Canada—soon will open offices in Shanghai, to be followed by the establishment of branches and agencies throughout China and Japan. The new bank plans to open for business here in a few weeks. Francis V. Reilly, who resigns as manager of the Shanghai branch of the Philippine National Bank, will be in charge.

On Saturday afternoon, June 21, an emergency meeting was held by the Shanghai shareholders of the Bank of China at the rooms of the Shanghai Banking Association, to devise means to combat and counteract the plans of the Anfu Club or the militarists in Peking to obtain control of the bank. It was resolved to ask

the head office of the bank to cancel the notice calling a general meeting of shareholders to be held on June 29, at Peking, and defer any action till after the union of North and South has been effected.

Joseph J. Keegan, treasurer of the American Red Cross, Shanghai Chapter, makes grateful acknowledgement of the following: Contribution of Mex. $300 to the funds of Shanghai Chapter kindly forwarded by C. W. Wrightson, chairman of the British Flower Shop Ld., being the eighth contribution which the British Flower Shop has made to the American Red Cross Funds. Contribution of Mex. $141.65 to the funds of Shanghai Chapter kindly forwarded by Mrs. C. W. Morris collected from sale of left over goods from the American Women's Exchange. Contribution of Mex. $120 from Captain G. C. Blethen, kindly forwarded through Judge Charles S. Lobingier, for Red Cross work.

W. B. Hart, formerly head of the Division of Films of the United States Committee on Public Information, returned to Shanghai per s. s. *China* on Friday, June 20. Mr. Hart is representative of the David P. Howells & Company of New York, one of the largest film export houses in the world, and also represents Myron, Hart & Company, a new firm in the film trade. Mr. Hart departed for Manila and Hongkong where he will establish connections and exhibit some new pictures. Some of the following pictures will be exhibited in Shanghai upon the return of Mr. Hart here: "Under Four Flags," "Paul Rainey's Last African Hunt," "Intolerance," "Hearts of Humanity," "The Triumph of Venus" and "Gerard's Four Years in Germany."

Entertainment for Prominent American Visitors

Gerard Swope, president of the International General Electric Company, S. L. Whitestone, auditor, and A. H. Jackson of the Legal Department of the same company, were guests at a dinner given on Thursday evening, June 25, by V. Meyer, president of Andersen Meyer & Company, at the Astor House Hotel. On Friday evening, June 27, the American Chamber of Commerce of China will give a dinner at the American Club at which the foregoing gentlemen will be guests and in addition there will be present, Admiral W. L. Rodgers, of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, Emil M. Scholz, formerly publisher of the *New York Evening Post*, and Charles Frederick Weed, formerly president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and now vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston. Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be permitted to bring guests who are not members of the Chamber in case they so desire.

Annual Meeting of American Song Service to be Held

The annual meeting of the American Song Service will be held at the Palace Hotel on Sunday afternoon, June 29, at 5 o'clock. The second annual report and recommendations will be read at the meeting, in addition to an adress to be given by William S. Boyd, of the *Saturday Evening Post*, who is expected to arrive in Shanghai this week. C. L. Boynton will read the report for the past year. The Song Service has held thirty-nine meetings during the year and the average attendance has exceeded 200, on several occasions has passed 300, and on Armistice Sunday more than 500 were present. The committee in charge of the service is composed of: J. Black, chairman; J. C. McCracken and J. B. Powell, vice-chairmen; A. Q. Adamson, secretary; R. P. Roberts, treasurer; M. T. Stauffer, speakers; C. A. Siler, program; J. B. Powell, publicity; C. D. Giauque, music; N. A. Viloudaki, house and ushers; F. J. Raven, finance; A. L. Warnshuis, opportunities; J. J. Brennemen, scouting; C. L. Boynton, Bible study; and Mrs. N. A. Thompson, follow-up committee.

Compliments American Consular Service

Consul-General Sammons has done much to strengthen the relations between the Chinese and American business houses, while Mr. Arnold is regarded as one of the world's greatest authorities on Chinese business. Both of these officials put that touch of personal interest into their efforts to aid American business in China that is in marked contrast to the cold austerity of the British consular official. Probably one of the best compliments that could be given to the American consular service is that voiced by a British travelling representative of one of the largest manufacturing organizations in England. "Whenever I want any reliable business information and courteous replies to my inquiries," he declares, "I put my British passport in the bottom of my trunk, go to the American consulate and talk through my nose." Americans may resent the "talk through my nose" part of the statement, but coming from a Briton, they can realize the strength of the compliment given to the American consular service from a nation proud of its own traditions.— *From an article by James Pusey in "Pacific Ports" (Seattle) for May 1919.*

Correspondence

What Should A Politician Think About?

EDITOR, MILLARD'S CHINA NATIONAL REVIEW:

The great war in Europe has come to an end and the peace conference in Paris is working for the welfare of all nations and peoples, and the life opportunity of every individual in the world. Thus I have greetings for all other nations and peoples but only condolence for our own country, China. She is rich in mines of all sorts but very little in mine-product. She is populous in population but few in men of character, men who love God and their fellow-men, to guide in shaping for her policies. She has civil wars within and foreign oppressions from the east. She is in danger of perishing, and her citizens are greatly exited by their political condition. But the officers in the government seem blind to the terrible situation of their country and deaf to the cries of the whole nation. They are thinking of their own profit, and the national assembly are dicussing about their own salaries at this critical moment. So, it seems to me, it is quite reasonable for our nearest neighbor to send its demands to us and to step into our country little by little.

The conflict between the North and the South has been going on continuously for seven years, lasting longer than the war in Europe. During these years a numberless amount of men have been sent to the front and killed there by their own fellow-men. As I have said that I feel glad with the end of the war in Europe but shall I have the same impression with the end of the conflict mentioned above if it actually comes? Before I answer this I shall ask, What are they fighting for? Are they fighting for civilization! mercy and liberty, as are the Great Powers? No,

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Is based on one of the most valuable skin-softening substances ever discovered—a substance whose affinity for the skin is so great that the moment it is applied it "Vanishes," and never reappears as do many other toilet preparations.

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they are only fighting for their own rights, profit and salary. These hired soldiers exchange a few dollars' pay with their lives; and their masters sacrifice the lives of others in order to reap their own rights, profit and advantages. These men are, of course, responsible for the killings committed by their soldiers and will be defined as foes of our nation. Such political unrest, it seems to me, serves a very good opportunity to the foreign nations to step into our beautiful China. Japan sends her armies from the East, England and France from the West, and Russia from the North, then our country will certainly be partitioned and our people will become slaves. This is a most important thing for our rulers to be thinking about. Students are the politicians and merchants in the years to come and I hope we will possess good ears and eyes when we become politicians.

ZUNG LOH-KWAN.

Women's Work

Valuable Hints For the Housewife in China

A list of valuable hints for the housewife in China, as well as in various parts of the world, has been sent out by the Merchants' Association's Committee on Pollution and Sewerage, New York, of which Edward Hatch, Jr., is chairman. A solution for killing flies has been suggested by the United States government, naming Formaldehyde and sodium salicylate as the two best fly poisons. Both are superior to arsenic as they are *not* a poison to children, are convenient to handle, their dilutions are simple and they attract flies. The preparation for the Formaldehyde solution is as follows: 3 teaspoonfuls of the concentrated Formaldehyde solution to a pint of water. A container for the solution is an ordinary drinking glass, filled partially with the solution, inverted on a saucer, upon which is placed a piece of white blotting paper, the size of the dish. A match is placed under the side of the inverted glass allowing the liquid to keep the blotting paper moist continually. The solution for sodium salicylate may be obtained by dissolving three teaspoonfuls of the powder to a pint of water.

Hints for the housewife are as follows:

Kill at once every fly you can find and burn its body.

The killing of just one fly *now* means there will be billions and trillions less next summer.

Fewer flies have perished, owing to damp weather.

Many have survived and deposited eggs, which have been hatched and will reinforce the "hold overs" that have hibernated in the more sheltered places during the winter.

When we know that the mother fly lays 150 eggs at one time, and deposits six batches in her lifetime of five weeks, the appalling possibilities for spreading disease germs are evident.

The higher temperature of this winter has not been destructive of germ life, to any great extent, in the accumulation of filth in areaways and secluded spots about the city. In this material flies find a most suitable repository for their eggs and the development of the young fly.

The serious strain, both mental and physical, that the human system has undergone during the war has impaired the vitality and strength of the inhabitants of our country and made them more susceptible to the ravages of disease. The influenza has also had its effect.

From the indications, the fly will be aggressive and energetic this summer, and unless exterminated, will scatter broadcast the seeds of disease, in which they are skilled.

The continued presence of flies in the home is a positive index that the housewife is careless and uncleanly in the management of the household, and that a hidden abode is maintained for the fly family.

Under no circumstances patronize restaurant, grocery store, or butcher shop if flies are permitted to walk about on the food. Observation by the patrons will show the travels of the fly from filth to food, scattering the disease germs it has gathered. Watch the fly when you await the service of your meal. It will be an interesting and intructive experience.

He plants his disease germs on your bread. He buries them in your butter; trails them over the suger; sips your coffee and swims in the milk.

Clean up your premises!

Eradicate all substances likely to afford breeding ground for the prolific insect!

Every crack and crevice should be explored for the eggs and dusted with fly destroyer.

Garbage is a favorite rendezvous for the fly.

The unaccountable presence of the house fly in the home, which has oftentimes baffled the endeavors of the tidy housekeeper, can be attributed to the attractiveness of the uncovered, unclean garbage pail in the kitchen or back yard.

Some of the conditions under which flies breed:

Refuse from stables forms the chief substance in which flies deposit their eggs, and heaps of such material are the principal breeding places of these insects. They also breed on the occurrence of a suitable temperature in ashes, cow and fowl refuse, cesspools, straw and textile fabrics, such as woollen garments and sacking which have been fouled with

"Who's Who In China"

Within the next few weeks, Millard's Review is planning to issue in book form the series of biographical sketches with pictures that have appeared in its columns during the past year. The book will be printed on good paper and will contain the biographies and photographic reproductions of approximately 60 of China's present political and industrial leaders.

The cost of the book in a heavy cardboard binding will be Mex. $1.00. In case you desire a more substantial cloth binding the cost will be Mex. $2.

The publication of this "Who's Who in China," will fill a long-felt need in this country, and also abroad where there is a lack of definite information regarding the men who are actually doing things in China.

Every school, governmental and foreign—every foreign legation—every foreign consulate—every business house—and every governmental department in China will desire copies of this important publication.

Since the edition will be limited, it is necessary that orders should be placed at once. Send orders to the following address:

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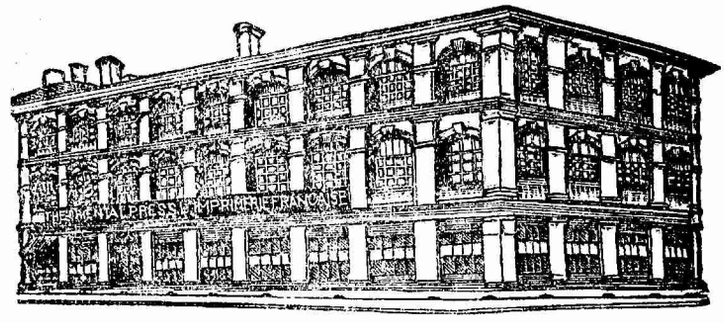

View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

AGENTS FOR

Pacific Ports, the important publication of Frank Waterhouse & Co., Seattle, U. S. A. This book of information contains material that should be in the hands of exporters and importers and shipping firms having connections in China or the Far East. It is a book of four hundred and fifty pages and is conveniently bound. The 1918 edition is now ready for distribution at Gold. $3.00 net. Apply to,

The Oriental Press, 115 Avenue Edward VII Shanghai.

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273 489; $303,960; No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

material of human origin, mushrooms, decaying vegetables, fruits and foodstuffs, such as potato skins, melons, bananas, pears, apricots, cherries, plums, peaches, bread and milk, boiled eggs, bad meat, and rotting grain, such as wheat. They are also found in spittoons.

Clean up and prevent the deadly pest from breeding! Kill flies and save lives!

Chinese Women Can Make China A Field for Manufactured Knitted Goods

China, because of its cheap labor and the cleverness of its women workers, offers an exceptionally good opportunity to American capital and management for the manufacture of knitted hosiery and underwear. Chinese women can knit by machine eighteen dozen pairs of socks a day, at a wage of thirty cents a day. Factories for the knitted goods could be located at any of the fourty-eight treaty ports in China, but Shanghai, Canton, Tientsin and Hankow would offer, probably, the best opportunities in securing land, labor and other essentials to factory organization, for Americans and American enterprise in China are under the jurisdiction and protection of American laws, according to Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, Peking, in the May 3 issue of Commerce Reports. China itself offers a large market for knitted socks and knitted underwear.

Women and Events

The engagement has been announced of Otis Frank Brooks, of the Standard Oil Company of New York, and Miss Nicia Edelman. Miss Edelman is head nurse at Dr. J. B. Fearn's Sanitorium, Shanghai.

The engagement has been announced of George Penhale of Needless, Cablifornia, and Miss Bertha Pulford, of Los Angeles, Calif. Miss Pulford was a former teacher at the Shanghai American School here.

It has been announced that Walter Brown's famous morality play "Every Woman" will be presented by the students of the McTyeire High School at the Lyceum Theater on Tuesday evening, July 1, at 8.30 o'clock.

The marriage took place at the American Consulate at Yokohama on June 16 of Roland S. Haskell, of the law firm of Rodgers & Haskell, Shanghai, and Miss Louise H. Grubb, of Los Angeles, California. Mr. and Mrs. Haskell departed for Tokio on their wedding trip.

A list of names of those upon whom the decoration, "the medal of French gratitude," has been conferred, contained those of Miss Emma S. Lansing and Miss Katherine S. Lansing, sisters of the American Secretary of State. The bronze medals were conferred because of the courage displayed while conducting canteen work.

Miss Anna Winslow, who is from the Hawaii Chapter, American Red Cross, working in the Siberian field, and Major Frederic R. Wunderlich, Dental Corps, U. S. Army, were married at American Army Headquarters, Vladivostock, Siberia, at a military ball on the night of May 31, with American Consul Caldwell performing the civil ceremony.

Among those who departed for an extended trip to America on Sunday, June 22, per s. s. *Venezuela* were the following: Mrs. William Morriss, Mrs. Rector Smith, Mrs. A. R. Hagar, and Mrs. G. W. Bradley, who has been visiting her son, H. G. Bradley, of the Standard Oil Company of New York, for the past several months at his home, 52 Temple Lane, Shanghai.

The girls of the St. Mary's branch of the Shanghai Students' Union gave an entertainment at the Olympic Theater on Tuesday afternoon, June 24, for the purpose of obtaining funds for the establishment of a free day and night school for poor Chinese. The entertainment included dancing, music, juggling, and Chinese and English plays. Many foreign and Chinese friends attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rugh, 154 Dixwell Road, were at home June 24 to Y. M. C. A. friends in honor of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Stanley of Kaifeng; Newton Hayes of Chengtu, Szechuen; Dr. and Mrs. Charles A. Siler, O. G. Starrett and Earl Dome of Shanghai, who are leaving shortly for the United States, with the exception of Mr. Dome who goes to Chengtu to do Y. M. C. A. work there.

Miss Carrie Ashby, a member of the faculty, Shanghai American School, is expecting to depart for her home in America at Greely, Colorado, this week. Miss Ashby has been in Shanghai for the past five years and is a graduate of Teachers' College at Greely. Miss M. Russel is also departing for America. Miss Ashby and Miss Russel were present at a tea given by all the members of the faculty in their honor on Tuesday afternoon, June 24, from 4 to 6 p. m. at the Shanghai American School, 172 North Szechuen Road.

The closing exercises of the Soochow Woman's Medical School were held on June 25 at No. 30 Route Pichon, Dr. Fearn's residence, at 5 p.m. Because of the students' mo[illegible]nt there were no

regular closing exercises, and no invitations were sent out for this occasion, but friends interested in the work attended. Speeches were delivered by Dr. Parker and Dr. Margaret Polk, music was rendered by the daughter of one of the first pupils of the school, and the diplomas were presented by Dr. Elizabeth Polk, who now has charge of the school.

The Ladies Committee of the Navy Young Men's Christin Association were at home on Thursday, June 26, from 4.30 to 6 o'clock p.m. at 6 Ave. Edward VII. for the inspection of the new quarters to be occupied by the Navy Y.M.C.A. and complimentary to Mr. Durbin, who will be the new secretary at Shanghai. The committee is composed of the following: Mesdames C. S. Lobingier (chairman), T. N. Alexander, G. F. Ashley, J. H. Black, C. L Boynton, P. L. Bryant, W. A. Burns, C. N. Caldwell, R. J. Clarke, T. F. Cobbs, J. P. Connolly, C. Crow, J. B. Davies, J. H. Dollar, W. J. Eisler, E. H. Everett, J. B. Fearn, W. S. Fleming, J.D. Gaines, J.W. Gallagher, R. H. Gregory, N. G. Harris, C. P. Holcomb, A. B. Hykes, W. H. Lacy, W. H. Lunt, N. E. Lurton, W. A. B. Nichols, J. B. Powell, S. A. Ransom, C. F. Remer, B. A. Robinson, E. B. Rose, J. B. Sawyer, F. J. Seeman, C. L. Seitz, L. F. Shapley, W. C. Sprague, E. C. Stocker, T. B. Thomas and G. E. Tucker.

The marriage took place in May of Edmund S. Lymen, a Chinese who is a British subject of Hongkong and educated at Oxford, and Miss Phoebe Kong, niece of the Rev. Y. T. Kong, Bishop of the Episcopal Church at Honolulu. Mr. Lymen only became acquaint-with his bride by correspondence and seeing a picture of her sent to her aunt at Hongkong. She is 22 years old and a graduate of the Territorial Normal School at Honolulu. Mr. Lymen had written Miss Kong that he was arriving in Honolulu on the s. s. *China* but the letter did not reach her before the steamship arrived and he sent the following cablegram: "Have passport ready. Have no delay. Marry on arrival, then wedding trip to San Francisco." Mr. and Mrs. Lymen arrived in San Francisco on their wedding trip on May 1.

Chinese Government Railways

PEKING-HANKOW LINE

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

China-American Trade and Relations Endangered by Cable Delays

IN the annual report of the American Chamber of Commerce of China for this year the following paragraph appeared:

"The present trans-Pacific cable service is entirely inadequate to the needs of American trade in the Far East. In the Atlantic there are 11 cables, whereas we have but one on the Pacific and this is constantly breaking down, and its rates are very high. We need a direct wireless service between the Pacific Coast and China, *via* Hawaii and the Philippines, in addition to another trans-Pacific cable, and rates at least one half of those which obtain at present if we are to compete successfully with European and Asiatic firms."

FEELINGS TOO DEEP FOR EXPRESSION

American and Chinese merchants in the Orient who have been forced to put up with the unsatisfactory cable service between China and America for the last four or five years will agree that the foregoing extract from the annual report of the Chamber of Commerce is a mild statement of the actual conditions. A statement that would express the real feelings of American importers and exporters, would be too strong and picturesque for the pages of this Journal. The merchant who receives a cable from his home office in New York or San Francisco, some three or four weeks after it was sent, and that cable quotes prices that would have meant profits of thousands of dollars had it been received in time, is not in a very agreeable frame of mind to discuss the future of American trade in China.

It was thought that the new American wireless service on the Pacific would bring relief, but until recently commercial messages were barred from the wireless, it being for government use exclusively. Now however even when commercial messages are accepted, the delay is almost as bad as in the cable service. The *San Francisco Chronicle* in at least two issues last month contained column articles on the subject of the wireless and cable situation as pertaining to the development of America's trade with the Orient. The following is an extract from one of the interviews:

SAN FRANCISCO MERCHANTS COMPLAIN

"Under the present system there are large individual losses. For instance, we have a customer who just reported that after securing an option for a large quantity of peanut oil in the Orient he sold the oil here at San Francisco and the deal would have netted him $30,000. His cablegram to the owners of the oil at Shanghai was delayed so long the option expired and the deal was off. This is happening every day. San

Francisco is not alone in this undesirable predicament. The entire country is suffering. If the people of the United States could only be made to understand the real situation there would be such a wave of protest that both railways and cable lines would be returned to the owners in jig-time. It is our only salvation.

"It is alleged in this connection that commercial dispatches were allowed to pile up and accumulate for weeks at relay stations in Honolulu or Guam, with no suggestion of congestion being even hinted by the Federal authorities in charge of the cable system; and it is also alleged that no satisfactory, or even intelligent, explanation of these grave delinquencies is vouchsafed or can be secured from the officials responsible therefor, or from their subordinates.

"Scarcely a day passes without some complaint about the cables from the Orient," said C. P. Converse of the foreign trade department in the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, "and we have sent innumerable letters and telegrams of complaint to Washington. So far we have received absolutely no satisfaction save reiterated statements that the cables are blocked by government messages. The best time that cables from the Orient now make is from eight to sixteen days. Some take longer.

"The latest flagrant instance of delay was in the case of a cable received yesterday (April 10)—no date was put in by the official receiver—giving an acceptance on a consignment of some hundreds of tons of tin, the transaction being subject to a reply being received in Japan by the 7th inst., Monday last. In this case also, the message was so mutilated as to render uncertain the name of the commodity, the time of shipment, the amount in tons of the commodity required and the date upon which the reply was required.

"Government operation of the cables is so rotten that it is intolerable," said the representative of one large exporting firm yesterday. "You simply cannot use cables under the Postmaster-General's control and expect to do business. They botch you up before you start, and if you make any kick they treat you worse, so I beg of you not to use our name in connection with this statement. But every other firm in the export business will tell you the same."

THE LOSSES RUN INTO MILLIONS

So much for what the business men in San Francisco think of the situation. Here's what some of the American firms in Shanghai think of the delays and inefficiency. The reports here were received by the secretary of the American Chamber in answer to a questionnaire mailed out May 29. For obvious reasons, the names of the firms are not given:

Firm No. 1.—It is very hard to estimate the damage but I know that we lost business amounting to at least $300,000 or $400,000 because of the cable delays.

Firm No. 2.—Imports seriously handicapped; time actually taken to get base prices on iron and steel was 25 days. Sales in these lines absolutely stopped. Exports, except on staple lines, practically stopped.

Firm No. 3.—We missed several orders amounting to approximately $80,000 because we could not quote in taels on account of the delays in cables.

Firm No. 4.—Very difficult to determine, but through delays at time of rising exchange, export business amounting to $500,000 to $750,000 has been made impossible of execution; also a large amount of import business.

Firm No. 5.—In several instances New York has made us cable offers, which we have accepted, but on account of the time taken for the transmission of cables, prices have advanced in the meantime and it has been necessary for New York to cable us a new price, which has resulted in the business being lost, as we could not pay the higher price.

Firm No. 6.—Estimate loss of business through interrupted cable service between China and the United States at G. $60,000 for the period.

Firm No. 7.—Cannot estimate to what extent we have been injured, but believe considerable as we were unable to consummate a number of important deals on account of delay in cables.

Firm No. 8.—Our business has suffered a great deal, but it is impossible to estimate the extent for the reason that the delay in cables made it almost impossible to do anything. American piece goods business has been most difficult on account of the delays.

Firm No. 9.—The lack of cable communication has cost us business that has gone elsewhere—to countries to which cable communication was possible. The lack of any definite information as to when cable service will resume is exceedingly discouraging to agents of American companies.

Firm No. 10.—Our business very seriously handicapped but unable to give figures as to the amount of damage actually suffered.

Firm No. 11.—Impossible for us to give definite loss but interruption has seriously interfered with operation of Shipping Board steamers.

Firm No. 12.—It is practically impossible for us to do business by cable as so much time elapses between time sent and reply received that goods are already sold or conditions as to freight and exchange have made the offer impossible. We had one transaction of this kind. Cable sent April 4, offering..... Reply received April 28. In the meantime both.....had been sold and gone elsewhere.

Firm No. 13.—We have lost more than one order through the delay in the arrival of cables from America as well as ours to America. The delay has been so that it has not been possible to make firm offers which has considerably hindered our trade.

Firm No. 14.—Delay has practically stopped business.

Firm No. 15.—Although it is hard to apportion losses in cases like this, they have been considerable.

Firm No. 16.—We cannot say that business has been hurt, but we have had to delay certain business on account of the service.

Firm No. 17.—The loss is incalculable, not only in a pecuniary way, but also in prestige.

Firm No. 18.—It is very difficult for us to measure loss of business occasioned on account of the inconvenience of delayed answers to cables to and from our home office. Were it not for the fact that the cables to Europe were in bad shape, we would have suffered a great loss of business. With the return of normal conditions, we believe that the congestion on the Pacific cable line will be reduced on account of the privilege of using private codes and the service very materially improved.

Firm No. 19.—The interrupted and delayed cable service between China and the United States has inconvenienced and handicapped the business of this company considerably, but it is impossible to state to what extent in value.

Firm No. 20.—The interrupted cable services between China and the United States has precluded the possibility of maintaining working relations with our home office, which is deemed by us as vital and which we regard as causing us damage, but which cannot be given in terms of dollars and cents. The interruptions have also occasioned us to repeatedly send urgent telegrams in order to get service, and as you are aware, such are charged at three times the ordinary rate.

Firm No. 21.—We have been very much handicapped in every way. Although we are an American house, the bulk of our purchases have been from countries other than America, it being impossible without good cable connections to give our Chinese clients proper service.

Firm No. 22.—We have been seriously handicapped.

Firm No. 23.—It is impossible to give definite direct statement, but the firms I call on have been seriously handicapped and retarded in their business by lack of cable facilities.

Firm No. 24.—Owing to delay in telegrams on a rising market, we have practically lost this season's business, estimated from 8000-10,000 bales of American piece goods.

Firm No. 25.—This delay has prevented our following the cost of the home market to any degree of exactitude and prices offered on a few days option are unobtainable, due to the delay in the transmission of messages, both to and from the United States. It has come to a point where some of our buyers refuse to place orders as it requires too long for cable replies. The damage will amount to a considerable sum.

Firm No. 26.—We will reply that the long delay in cables during the past two months has been a very serious handicap and has meant a considerable loss to us. We refer particularly to a cable sent us from New York, the first paid word, being the date April 8, the cable was sent. This cable reached us at 5.30 p.m. on April 28 together with a cable dated New York April 21. The first mentioned cable April 8 was received by us showing a date Shanghai April 15. We believe that this cable was delayed in Shanghai but the Chinese Government Telegraph Administration said not.

No. 27.—Our business has suffered considerably by the fact of being handicapped on account of delayed and interrupted cable service between China and the United States. As to the actual monetary loss that is rather difficult to estimate, nevertheless we can safely say that we could have done twenty-fold more business to that actually booked had the lines been uninterrupted.

No. 28.—As far as we know, only to the extent of the increased cost per word for messages sent and received *via* other than the Commercial Pacific route; the cost of additional words by being prevented from using our private code for messages sent and received from the date messages in private code were permitted between this port and the United States over the Commercial Paific route; and the inconvenience due to the abnormal number of days messages were in transit *via* "Eastern" or the "Great Northern" routes.

JAPANESE COME IN FOR BLAME

These reports by American firms in Shanghai and the outports of China should give some idea of the necessity for improved cable service on the Pacific. China is at the mercy of one cable line, the Commercial Pacific, and "that is constantly breaking down," to use the words of our correspondents. The Commercial Pacific line runs from San Francisco through Honolulu and midway to the Island of Guam where it branches and one line goes to Tokio, Japan. The other goes to Manila and Shanghai. In addition to the congestion, there have been many breakdowns in the last year. Some of these breaks have been caused by Chinese pirates who operate just off the mouth of the Yangtze River on the China coast. In one recent case the company was required to relay 20 miles of cable. The latest break occurred in water four miles deep between Manila and Guam. In making the repairs one of the repair ships lost its entire grappling equipment, including some ten miles of grappling rope.

The Japanese who are blamed for practically everything that goes wrong in the Orient have also come in for their share of blame for some of the cable breaks. There have been dark hints that the pirates operating off the China coast always cut the cable when there is a political crisis in China and thus prevent the news from reaching the outside world. Other persons have hinted at the possibility of a Japanese buccaneering submarine doing the job, but there is no proof of this and the charge is probably an injustice, since the Japanese themselves suffer because of the cable delays, their chief market being in America. At the time of the "Tientsin Incident," when American soldiers, quartered in Tientsin, were attacked by Japanese soldiers and civilians and for which the Japanese government has apologized, charges were openly made in North China that the Japanese manipulated the cable so that the American side of the affair could not be despatched, while the Japanese account of the matter reached Washington within 48 hours. The American report finally had to be sent to Washington by mail and by special messenger who carried it in his inside coat pocket. Mr. Obata, the Japanese Minister, according to a despatch in the *North China Star* of Tientsin dated May 25, officially denied that the Japanese had anything to do with the cable delays. It is of course natural that such serious charges should be denied, since proof of the crime would almost amount to a cause of serious trouble.

DEEP SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS MATTER

Regardless of the merits of the foregoing dispute, the fact that the Orient and America are connected by only one cable, is a potential cause of serious trouble not only in business, but in the diplomatic relations and mutual understanding of East and West. With news reports two and three weeks late and meager when received there is the constant possibility of misunderstanding between people whose relations are more or less strained in normal times. Submarine cable costs about G.$1,500 a mile, but even that is less than the loss of a few battleships or several thousand lives. The new government wireless services to the Orient will never be of any special value for business service, owing to their use for governmental purposes, so there is not much hope from that quarter.

If there is ever to be any relief, it must come from America. America has much at stake in this matter. Anything the American or Chinese commercial interests or the Chinese government can do to bring about an understanding of the peril in America will be rendering an untold service not only to business interests here but toward the future peace of the Pacific.—*From the monthly bulletin of the American Chamber of Commerce of China.*

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British Iron and Steel Men Face Problem in Removal of Subsidy

When the British government subsidies on iron and steel and its restrictions on the market are withdrawn at the end of this month (May 1919) British manufacturers will be faced with more of a problem than ever in regard to American competition, says the American Chamber of Commerce in London. The subsidies on coke and pig iron were originally granted in lieu of the advance in the market prices which otherwise would have followed the increase in the cost of coal, the basic raw material. The removal of the subsidy will therefore, the Chamber points out, force the coke and pig iron makers to raise their prices immediately if they are not to take a heavy loss. It has been estimated that the rise in the prices of coke and pig iron will bring a corresponding rise from 60/- ($15) to perhaps 100/- ($25) per ton in the price of steel. "And if the price of our steel advances in that manner," says one newspaper, "how on earth are we going to meet the competition for overseas trade from the United States whose steel prices and freight rates are falling?"

Exports of China to United States and Possessions

The declared exports from Shanghai to the United States for 1919 amounted to $47,868,519, against $57,196,933 in 1917, a decrease of $9,328,414. Among the exports showing notable decrease were: Egg products of all kinds, about $1,500,000; raw cotton, 4,359,744 pounds, valued at $844,981; deer and doe skins, about $200,000; goatskins, $1,660,800; buffalo hides, $317,000; cowhides, $1,748,000; tea, 7,600,000 pounds, valued at $1,380,000; tobacco leaf, $528,976; wool, over $1,704,000; straw, rush, and wood-shaving hats, about $256,000; raw silk declined by $3,787,000, and pongees went from $1,204,000 in 1917 to $221,500 in 1918, though waste silk improved by $2,757,000. Increases were realized in the following exports: Bristles, $400,000; China grass and ramie, $597,000; animal and vegetable tallow, $398,000; tungsten metal, $543,300; antimony regulus, $808,975; cotton-seed oil, $1,441,283; peanut oil, $932,002; and wood oil, $1,016,000. Declared exports to the Philippine Islands almost doubled in value, amounting to $869,781 in 1918 as against $447,557 in 1917. The principal increases recorded are flour, $125,657; cotton yarn, $85,323; hams, $29,000; and lard, $57,697. There were no exports of cotton yarn or lard in 1917. Exports to Hawaii show an increase of $15,163 in 1918 over 1917, the increase occurring chiefly in fresh eggs, $23,000. Returned American goods amounted to $73,684, against $49,123 in 1917, or an increase of $24,561, and goods returned to the Philippine Islands amounted to only $246 in 1918, while in 1917 this item totalled $3,545.—"*Pacific Ports*," *May 1919.*

Commercial and Financial Notes

Vegetable tallow amounting to 44,684,400 pounds and of animal tallow to 15,314,133 pounds in 1916 were exported from Hankow, China, according to American Consul-General Edwin S. Cunningham. These quantities decreased in 1917 to 28,254,933 and 7,397,867 pounds respectively.

According to Commercial Attache Julean Arnold, the Cabinet at Peking has sanctioned the proposal of the Ministry of Agriculture that China appoint five commercial attaches—one to England, one to Japan and two to the United States—one will be detailed to San Francisco and one to New York. The appointees are to be men connected with the Ministry of Agriculand Commerce, and those designated to the United States must be, in addition, American college graduates.

A considerable business in the Mukden district of China in certain types of American toys is possible to be developed. A large local demand is now supplied only by toys of Chinese and Japanese manufacture. The commonest toys in demand on the Mukden market are: Humming tops, selling at 5 to 25 cents each; battledore and shuttlecock, 37 cents; toy animals of metal and clay from 4 to 75 cents each; tea-sets from 10 to 40 cents; metal railways, $1.50 each; kites from 10 cents to $1 each, according to American Consul-General E. Carleton Baker.

A purely Chinese concern established in 1906 at Tangshan, a small town about 100 miles north of Tientsin, known as the Chee Hsin Cement Company controls the cement business of North China, according to American Consul-General P. S. Heintzleman at Tientsin. The concern is equipped with modern machinery and obtains its supply of limestone on the site of the works. The product is known as Gray Portland Cement and the large rotary films are used with both the wet and dry process. The company's normal output is 600,000 barrels per annum but the sales during 1918 exceeded 800,000 barrels.

"Trading with the Far East," a companion volume to "Trading with Latin America," is a new title in the Foreign Trade series issued by the Irving National Bank of New York. It marshalls facts and information for the man who is too busy to gather them firsthand, and outlines effective ways of meeting the problems arising in connection with the routine of trade activity in the Orient. In acquainting the

manufacturer or exporter with outstanding factors in trade beyond the Pacific, it provides an interpretation for commercial purposes of condition in what promises be one of our most exceptional markets for years to come.

The *Faith* pioneer Ferro—concrete ship constructed in America—has been sold to the Franco-American line Incorporated, according to the *New York Journal of Commerce* for May 20. The price paid for this 3,427-ton ship was said to be between G.$300,000 and $400,000. Since its construction at San Francisco last year the boat has travelled more than 18,000 miles. The first trip was from San Francisco to Puget Sound, where she was loaded for a trip to the Western Coast of South America. Loaded with Chilean nitrates, the concreter steamed to New Orleans and later went to Cuba, where she loaded with sugar for New York. Her last trip preceding the sale included Valparaiso, Peru and back to the United States. Outside of alterations to the super-structure, no repairs have been made on the ship since constructed.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: G. Worby, Ninking; W. Peters, Hongkong; Carlos, Newchwang; Mr. and Mrs. Restlor; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Wilson, Toronto; Miss Wilson; Master Wilson; W. Dodge, San Francisco; A. A. Sorrance, Foochow; T. A. Schvetzoff; F. R. Still, Detroit; G. F. N. Bais, Hongkong; Col. and Mrs. Derrick, Singapore; F. N. Merritt, Nanking; L. Surner, Tientsin; F. E. Joseland, Melbourne; Chase, New York; Miss H. B. Wittamore, Hongkong; E. T. Seymour, Hongkong; H. T. Seymour, Hongkong; G. T. Taylor; Mr. and Mrs. H. Green; W. R. Coombs, Honolulu; Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Wagner, San Francisco; Mrs. E. Jones, San Francisco; H. Silberman, Jr., San Francisco; H. M. Whitmore, San Francisco; Mrs. H. M. Whitmore, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Root, San Francisco; G. H. Graner, New York; H. W. Hewett, London; R. Fuller, New York; Miss B. Sweet, Manila; Capt. Denton, Manila; Lee Hin Liang; Yaa Yoe Tek, Batavia; Lim Sheng Kee; Tan E. K. Siang; F. Kulka; E. Hyland, South Africa; Mrs. E. B. Larmovin; G. Lanard, Tientsin; S. F. Dalton, Hangchow; D. M. Willis, London; Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Brush, Jr., Cleveland; J. N. Boumohl, New York; Princess Ouchtomsky, Harbin; C. E. Perrington, Changchun; Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Fuller, New York; Kousmmisky, Harbin; Malchanoff, Colombo; Mr. and Mrs. Boulle, Hongkong; M. Macaire, Hongkong; W. P. Korsine, Harbin; Commander G. B. Hartford, England; A. H. Walker; H. C. Millets; Mr. and Mrs. S. Naganuma, Tokio; C. L. Coneady, Hsuchowfu; Miss A. I. Guffin, Soochow; C. Kickl, Wuhu.

The following gtests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: A. Sokolsky, Tientsin; J. A. H. Jackson, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Benzeman, Hankow; Miss T. V. Wagenen; Mrs. S. Bugge; Mr. and Mrs. L. Henkel, Tsingtao; Brinberg; Mrs. L. W. Miller and daughter, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. H. Miller, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Shawdeman, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Lane and daughter, Boston; E. V. Dyne, Holland; Mrs. E. V. Dyne, Holland; J. L. Craig, Boston; M. A. Lane, Boston; A. G. Elder, Chinkiang; E. O. Conno; H. F. Payne; E. M. Lamb; S. Fisher, Tientsin; A. L. Altshuler, Hankow; D. MacLeaf, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Simmons; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hukey, Chicago; A. Rebel, Manila; C.N. Yenker, New York; Schiff, New York; C. F. Hebenstreit, Seattle; H. H. Coak, Woosung; L. J. Smith, Philadelphia; Mrs. Fumagahi, Canton; Ostraserkhan, Canton; A. J. Jones, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Franklin, San Francisco; R. Fuller; L. Peng Siang, Amoy; Teo Yee Swee, Amoy; Mrs. Andren, Changsha; Gilmour, Tientsin; Alabaster, Tientsin; D. S. H. Farrant, Tientsin; H. Guermeur, Hawaii; H. G. Barrie, Cairo; Mrs. B. Harvey; R. S. Kermani, Bombay; Y. De Lapenere, Marseilles; N. Vernior, Hawaii; Capt. M. Kidd; O. E. M. Olive, Liverpool; Lt. C. C. Todd, Liverpool; Lt. Masson, Liverpool; Petre, Liverpool; E. Chassignent, Liverpool; W. M. Larsen; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Sly, Local; Mr. and Mrs. Boissezen; I. M. Falknier, Liverpool; J. H. Senior, Philadelphia.

The following guest have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Alfred Honegger, Local; John Brooking, South Africa; J. J. Matreenkoff, Tientsin; S. M. Konnitzky, Dairen; Mr. and Mrs. Stepanoff, Omsk; Mr. and Mrs. J. Oheam, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Conrad W. Amuer, Boston; Miss Amuer, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Hering, San Francisco; E. C. Endt, Local; N. P. Rozemond, Soerabaya; C. Newby, Manila; A. J. Jacobson, Singapore; Baksheeff, Harbin; Nikitin, Harbin; G. T. Bobson, Local; M. Seh. Gurevitz, Harbin; Mr. and B. S. Goun, Java; Commander and Mrs. Stewart Hutton, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. C. Porral, Marseilles; H. de Kerenger, Hongkong; G. Clorgne, Haiphong; Madame Menn, Haiphong; G. W. Rucker, Local; Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Rose, Hankow; Mrs. A. Bookless, Ningpo; Miss Bookless, Ningpo; R. S. Kermani, Local.

New Books and Publications

History of the Red Cross Society of Japan

The History of the Red Cross Society of Japan (*This is not a complete heading but a diligent search through the volume fails to disclose the name of publisher or author*).

The book is a well bound and complete history of the Red Cross in Japan. It does not aim to be a critical history and ought to be judged rather as an appreciation. The author writes a strange sort of English and it would cause more smiles than it does, if one could not see through the confused sentences a true feeling for the praiseworthy service of the society and an earnest desire to get that feeling vigorously expressed.

At a time of mutual suspicion it is well for Americans to bear in mind that the Red Cross has taken root in Japan and has had a vigorous growth there. It is also well for them to remember that in 1906 the people of Japan through the Red Cross contributed U. S. $146,000 for the relief of the stricken people of San Francisco.

The Red Cross deserves the thanks of mankind and it is a pleasure to see a testimonial of this sort to its usefulness and service in Japan.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.
MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, James P. Connolly.
REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, } William A. Chapman.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.
OFFICE HOURS { Judge 9-12.30; 3-5. Staff, 9-12; 2-4.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY CLERK, Norwood F. Allman.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Recent Filings:

June 19, 1919; Cause No. 712; Harvie, Cooke & Co. v. Muller, MacLean & Co.; alias summons.
,, 19, ,, Cause No. 787; Wuhu Cotton Mill Co. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.; motion for dismissal.
,, 19, ,, Cause No. 752; In re Estate of Constantin A. Cameron, deceased; commission to take depositions.
,, 20, ,, Cause No. 784; Anglo-Chinese Indenting Co. v. Arkell & Douglas, Inc.; demurrer.
,, 21, ,, Cause No. 664; In re Estate of Murray S. Frame, deceased; inventory.
,, 23, ,, Cause No. 793; United States v. Charles E. Hedges; affidavit; writ.

June 25, 1919; Cause No. 793; United States v. Charles E. Hedges; information.
" 26, " Cause No. 712; Harvie, Cooke & Co., v. Muller, MacLean & Co., affidavit.
" 26, " Cause No. 775; Roberts v. Roberts; answer.
" 26, " Cause No. 790; Davis v. Tsu Eusung; demurrer.

Hearings:

June 23, 1919; Cause No. 609; In re Last Will and Testament of George Alonzo Derby, deceased; on petition.
" 26, " Cause No. 793; United States v. Charles E. Hedges; arraignment.

Judgments and Orders:

June 25, 1919; Cause No. 609; In re Last Will and Testament of George Alonzo Derby, deceased; directing issuance of letters of administration *cum testamento annexo.*
" 26, " Cause No. 793; United States v. Charles E. Hedges; sentence.

Assignments for Hearing:

July 1, 1919; Cause No. 777; Yut Sae Chang v. Arkell & Douglas.
" 1, " Cause No. 675; Siao King Kee v. American Trading Co.
" 1, " Cause No. 763; In re petition for Bankruptcy of American Food Manufacturing Company.
" 1, " Cause No. 767; Shewan, Tomes & Co. v. Purnell and Paget.
" 1, " Cause No. 775; Roberts v. Roberts.

The attention of attorneys is directed to the call of the docket next Tuesday, July 1, 1919, at 9.30 a. m.

IN RE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF GEORGE A. DERBY, DECEASED

(*Filed June 25, 1919.*)

SYLLABUS

1. **Wills.** Validity of holographic wills in this jurisdiction reaffirmed.
2.— : *The appointment of an administrator* is not rendered void by the subsequent discovery of a will; but the letters of administration granted thereunder should be revoked.
3.—:—: *Confirmation* of the acts, otherwise regular, performed by the administrator under such letters, is proper and advisable.

C. P, Holcomb, Esquire, *amicus curiae*, for the petitioners.
No appearance *contra.*

LOBINGIER, J.:

A petition is here presented for the probate of an instrument purporting to be the last will and testament "drawn up entirely in my own handwriting" of the late George A. Derby, deceased. Shortly after his death a special administrator was appointed and upon his decease a regular administrator, no will having been found. The instrument now presented, and duly accounted for, is amply shown to have been written, as it purports to be, by the decedent himself and mailed only a few days before his death to the one subsequently named special administrator. Testamentary capacity at the time on decedent's part is also established. There are no witnesses to the instrument but under the previous decisions of this Court[1] an holographic will is valid tho unattested and tho it names no executor. There is consequently no reason why this instrument should not be admitted to probate.

1. In re Lucy Lucker's will, No. 548, Millard's Rev. VIII, 151; In re John Kavanaugh's will, No. 751, Millard's Rev. VII, 151; In re Amy Bell's will, Millard's Rev. VIII, 342; In re Alberta C. K. Fitch's will No. 736.

It remains to consider, however, the effect of such admission upon the appointment and acts of the previous administrators. There appear to be some old English decisions[2] to the effect that the appointment of an administrator, when there was in fact a will, was void. Under the almost if not quite universal American doctrine, however, such an appointment is at most only voidable.[3]

Moreover, while the letters of administration granted under such circumstances are usually revoked the acts thereunder, otherwise regular, of the administrator are at the same time upheld and confirmed[4] without requiring the steps taken by him in the course of the administration to be repeated. In the language of one of the decisions "the executor will have power only over so much of the estate as remains unadministered."[5]

In the case at bar the administration appears to have reached a stage where at least a partial distribution of the assets is advisable. The required notice to creditors has been duly published and all just claims presented have been paid. It would be wasteful and absurd to require these processes to be repeated. Besides, the will names no executor in terms; it merely asks a certain organization, of which the deceased was a member, to name one who "shall be acceptable to the United States Court for China" and the representatives of said organization have named the present administrator. In such cases it is incumbent on the court to appoint an administrator *cum testamento annexo.*[6]

It is accordingly considered and decreed:

(1) That the instrument (Exhibit "A"), which the evidence shows to have been written by the deceased, be admitted to probate as his last will and testament;

(2) That the letters of administration heretofore granted upon the estate of said decedent be and the same are hereby revoked, but that all acts performed thereunder by the administrator which would otherwise have been regular be and the same are hereby confirmed;

(3) That letters of administration *cum testamento annexo* issue to the same party who was administrator upon his taking the oath and executing a bond as required by law;

(4) That all further claims against the said estate be and the same are hereby barred;

(5) That the administrator *cum testamento annexo* proceed to distribute as far as practicable the assets of said estate in accordance with the terms of said will, taking and filing with the Clerk of this Court proper receipts from their beneficiaries if of lawful age and otherwise from their guardians.

2. Abraham v. Cunningham, 3 Neb. 725; S. C., 2 Mod. 146; Graysbrook v. Fox, 1 Plowd. 275.

3. *Alabama:* "The tendency of modern decisions, however, upon this as upon many other questions, is not to pronounce judicial acts void unless forced thereto by some stern rule of law or of public policy. The consequences of pronouncing acts voidable rather than void commend themselves by such a healthy conservatism that courts should hesitate before declaring void what has passed judicial sanction." Broughton v. Bradley, 34 Ala, 694, 73 Am. Dec. 474. See also Sands v. Hickey, 134 Ala. 322, 33 So. 827; Floyd v. Clayton, 67 Ala. 266.
Louisiana: Dwight v. Simon, 4 La. Ann. 490, 493.
Maryland: Dalrymple v. Gamble, 66 Md. 298, 7 Atl. 683, 8 Atl. 488.
Mississippi: Ragland v. Green, 14 Sm, & Mar. 194.
New Hampshire: Kittredge v. Folsom, 8 N. H. 98.
Pennsylvania: Patton's Appeal, 31 Pa. St 465. See also Cyo. XVIII, 147 note 60.

4. Kittredge v. Folsom, 8 N. H. 498; Ragland v. Green, 14 Sm. & Mar. Miss. 194; Dalrymple v. Gamble, 66 Md. 298, 7 Atl. 683, 8 Alt. 468.

5. Patton's Appeal, 31 Pa. St. 465.

6. Cyc. XVIII, 98.